

POISONOUS GAS
IN THE DISCARDProposal by American Delegation
to Abolish Its Use
Near Adoption.

O. K. FINAL ROOT RESOLUTION

Head of Italian Delegation Expresses
Agreement—Great Britain, France
and Japan Await Word From
Their Home Governments.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Proposal by the American delegation to abolish the use of poisonous gases in warfare and adoption of the final Root resolution making acts of piracy out of ruthless attacks on merchant ships were the two events of the day in the armaments conference.

Senator Schanzer, head of the Italian delegation, immediately expressed his government's agreement to the abolition of war gases. France, Great Britain and Japan will state their views later. France and possibly Japan probably will have to await instructions from their home governments before giving formal decisions. The resolution abolishing gas as a weapon of warfare, which was offered by Elihu Root, follows:

"The use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or analogous liquids or materials or devices having been justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world, and a prohibition of such use having been declared in treaties to which a majority of the civilized powers are parties.

"Now, to the end that this prohibition shall be universally accepted, as a part of the international law, binding alike the conscience and practice of nations, the signatory powers declare their assent to such prohibition, agree to be bound thereby between themselves, and invite all other civilized nations to adhere thereto."

The resolution dealing with piratical attacks on merchant vessels reads:

"The signatory powers, desiring to insure the enforcement of the humane rules of existing law declared by them with respect to attacks upon and the seizure and destruction of merchant ships, further declare that any person in the service of any power who shall violate any of these rules, whether or not such person is under orders of a governmental superior, shall be deemed to have violated the laws of war, and shall be liable to trial and punishment as if for an act of piracy and may be brought to trial before the civil or military authorities of any power within the jurisdiction of which he may be found."

While primarily the foregoing resolution refers to submarine commanders, it was made clear by official spokesmen that it applies with equal force to the officer in charge of any vessel whose conduct comes within the scope of the rule. For example, the commander of a surface vessel acting as a commerce raider, who did not conform to the requirements of visit and search and safe provision for passengers and crew would be liable to punishment as a pirate, which is death.

Rearrange Root Resolution.

Discussion during the session of the armaments committee. It was announced, developed the necessity of rearranging the Root resolution dealing with submarines so that the one adopted clearly applies only to the previously adopted resolution restating in simple language the five big naval powers' conception of existing law. The resolution, on piracy, therefore, does not apply in connection with the other Root resolutions, adopted yesterday, outlawing submarines as commerce destroyers.

The reason given for this distinction was that the first resolution simply embodies a restatement of what now is recognized as international law. Punishment for violation of that, therefore, may be provided. But the prohibition of submarine attacks on merchant vessels under any circumstances merely is a contractual agreement between the five powers and will not become international law until adopted by all other nations.

PLOT AGAINST MEAT PLANT

Alleged Conspiracy to Dynamite Morris
Packing Concern at Kan-
sas City Revealed.

Kansas City, Kan., Jan. 9.—An alleged plot to dynamite the Morris & Co. packing plant here was being investigated by police. Ten men, captured in a raid by a riot squad were being held in jail. Andrew Craska and Tony Wassivickh of Chicago were the ring leaders of the band, Chief of Police Zimmer declared, and were brought here to take charge of operations. Plans had been made to dynamite the plant Monday night, the chief stated. Search of the quarters occupied by the men revealed an alarm clock and timing mechanism in a trunk.

RESIGNATION OF
DE VALERA HELD UPIrish President Indicates He Will
Quit Unless Republic
Is Maintained.

DEFEAT OF TREATY FEARED

MacNeill Reads Motion in Dail Declaring
Ireland to Be a Sovereign
State Deriving Its Power
From People's Sanction.

Dublin, Jan. 9.—At the beginning of the day's session of the Dail Eireann Speaker John MacNeill read a motion prepared by himself calling upon the Dail to affirm that Ireland is a sovereign state, deriving its authority from the will of the people.

The motion would provide that all of Ireland's international relations must be governed by this status.

It is expected the motion will be put through if the treaty is ratified.

Following the reading of the motion Harry Boland arose to speak against the treaty.

Speaker MacNeill's ruling refusing to let the house be diverted from the urgent business in hand assured, it was believed, a clear cut vote on the peace pact.

Eamon de Valera's resignation as chief executive stood postponed until the division is taken.

It is the consensus of opinion here that Mr. de Valera's dramatic speech tendering this resignation has left the situation regarding the vote on the treaty unchanged, but it undoubtedly has widened the cleavage between the factions. He made the issue absolutely clear, the Irish Times points out, and "every deputy will vote with the full knowledge of his responsibilities."

De Valera Retirement Seen.

Discussion continues as to the exact position of Mr. de Valera as the result of Friday's proceedings, but there is general agreement that his speech means he will definitely retire from politics if the Dail approves the treaty, only continuing his leadership if the treaty is rejected.

Motion by MacNeill.

Speaker MacNeill's motion was read as follows:

"That the Dail Eireann affirms that Ireland is a sovereign nation, deriving its sovereignty in all respects from the will of the people of Ireland; that all the international relations of Ireland are governed on the part of Ireland by that sovereign status, and all facilities and accommodations afforded by Ireland to another state or country are subject to the right of the Irish government to take care that the liberty and well being of the people of Ireland are not endangered."

The object of this motion was to assert the principle that ratification of the treaty was in accordance with independence.

Harry Boland, just back from the United States, asked for a vote of thanks for "the magnificent support America has given us."

Fighters in America.

No one knew better than Michael Collins, declared Boland, that there were 5,000 men in America eager to fight for Ireland and that many such men had come back to Ireland and fought valiantly.

Boland said he would have to admit that sentiment in America favored the treaty, but many subscribers to the Irish loan, would regard adoption of the treaty as a betrayal of their sympathy and support. He declared acceptance of the treaty would be suicide for Ireland.

Ireland, he continued, never has been and never could be beaten. If the treaty were adopted she would never again ask the world for support in the fight for freedom.

Boland was enthusiastically applauded when he took his seat.

McGrath for Treaty.

Joseph McGrath of Dublin followed in support of the treaty.

He created a sensation by stating that when he and Boland went to Galway, Scotland, on their last trip as messengers in the negotiations with Prime Minister Lloyd George, Boland told him he was going to America on behalf of Eamon de Valera to prepare the people of America to accept "something short of a republic."

Replying to McGrath, De Valera said that because he wanted to be honest with the American people he had told Boland to let them know he could not secure the "isolated republic" which was Ireland's ideal, but that his external association plan would give Ireland complete independence.

Anxiety in Ireland.

Acute suspense and anxiety over the chances for peace prevails as the result of De Valera's unexpected action in resigning as president of the Irish republic.

Few among the Irish people are willing to doubt the sincerity of his action, but the general regard for him does not prevent many expressions of regret at his course. In the view of supporters of the peace treaty his action has seriously imperiled the



1—Mustapha Kemal Pasha, Turkish National leader, in civilian garb. 2—Ukrainians of New York city demonstrating against alleged Polish oppression of their countrymen. 3—Proposed site of the Boulder Canyon dam for the lower Colorado river basin, a project which the Department of the Interior has taken up.

chances for peace.

Alarm is expressed in some quarters lest the waverers in the dail now will be drawn to Mr. de Valera's side, and the treaty defeated. That acceptance of the treaty is considered paramount, despite the general respect for Mr. de Valera, is shown by the comments in the newspapers, which appealed to the people over the president's head, says the Freeman's Journal.

Argentine Poloists to Sail.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 9.—A polo team representing the Argentine Polo federation will sail for England, March 10, to participate in the British polo matches in May. Fifty ponies are being shipped. If the team is successful it contemplates a challenge to American polo players in 1923.

Spend It Here.

"I see a visitor to New York was arrested the other day because he had \$350 in his pocket," said Church.

"Why on earth did they arrest him, then?"

"He was trying to get out of town with it."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.



IT'S ALL THE SAME

Mr. Pester: Here's an account of a young couple who were married in an airplane. Risky business, that?
His Wife: It's no more risky to be married in a modern airplane than it is to be married in a church.
Mr. Pester: Who said it was?

I'd Like to Be—
I'd like to be the possessor of
A mermaid blithe and gay,
For mermaids are the only maids
Who cannot run away.

The Usual Way.

"Do you extend credit?"
"Have you money to pay your bills promptly?"

"Yes."
"Then we are glad to extend you credit."

Possibly So.

Instructor—Your son does not seem interested during class hours. He wears a sleepy expression continually.

Father—Ah, but isn't it possible that it's the talent slumbering within?

MICKIE SAYS

FER TH' LOVE O' MIKE,
LAY OFF TH' "HARD TIMES"
TALK! WHEN A CUSTOMER
COMES IN 'N VA START MOANIN'
ABOUT HOW TIGHT MONEY
IS, YER TALKIN' HIS MONEY
RIGHT BACK INTO HIS POCKET,
SO VA ARE!

NEWS REVIEW OF
CURRENT EVENTSArms Conference Receives the
Completed Program for
Naval Reduction.

"SUB" TONNAGE NOT LIMITED

China Delegates Reveal Alleged Franco-Japanese Secret Alliance—Allied
Supreme Council at Cannes—Bitter
Debate Over Irish Treaty
in Dail Eireann.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WITH its work almost completed, so far as it can be, the armaments conference at Washington met in plenary session at the close of the week and heard a report of the program for naval reduction and limitation as completed by the naval committee and its corps of experts. The treaty for a ten-year naval holiday to be entered into by the five principal powers of the world was presented, together with the technical details for carrying it out.

As finally decided upon, the agreement is not so drastic in its plan for reductions as was proposed by the American delegation, but the fact remains that it puts an end, for a decade, to the navy building race that threatened to swamp the taxpayers of several nations, and it is admittedly a great step toward world peace. Modifications of the original plan resulted in slight increases in the tonnage limits, and it is asserted these changes really strengthen relatively the American navy.

For the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy, the capital ship ratio is 5-5-3-1.67-1.67. The tonnage allowed America and Britain is raised from 500,000 to 525,000 each, and that of the others is proportionately increased. France is permitted to build a limited number of capital ships during the ten-year period, and Great Britain may construct two 37,000-ton vessels of the Hood type. France won out in her contentions concerning submarines and auxiliary craft. No limit is placed on the aggregate tonnage of these vessels, but their maximum size and gun caliber is fixed. A limit of 10,000 tons each is put on auxiliary ships and light cruisers, and their guns are not to exceed eight inches. The ratio for airplane carriers is to be 5-5-3-2.22-2.22 and the maximum tonnage for the two largest powers 135,000. These vessels are limited to a tonnage of 27,000 each, and their gun caliber is restricted.

American naval officers, it is asserted, rejoiced over Japan's successful demand that she be allowed to retain the dreadnaught Mutsu and France's persistence regarding submarines and auxiliary ships. In both cases the necessary adjustments were rounded to the relative strengthening of America's navy. It retains two almost completed dreadnaughts, and it will have almost as great a tonnage in submarines as it first proposed instead of only 60,000 tons, the point to which the American delegates were about to recede when Great Britain asked the abolishing of the U-boat. The British announced that if France had a great submarine fleet, they must be permitted to build as many auxiliary cruisers as they wished, and it is now agreed America will equal the British fleet in every respect.

At this writing there appears to be little doubt of the approval by the conference of the Root resolutions declaring the employment of submarines against commerce as piracy, and Mr. Baifour's amendment under which the banning of submarine operations against merchantmen shall become im-

mediately effective as among the five major powers.

JAPAN and China, through their delegates, resumed the interrupted "conversations" over the Shantung issue, but so far as is now known they did not make notable progress toward an agreement. The arrangements for payment by China for the Kiaochow-Tsinanfu railway were still the sticking point. Japan persists in her demand that Chinese borrow the necessary funds from Japanese bankers, which, as has been explained, would mean a continuation of Japanese control of the road's operation. It was hoped, however, that this Shantung matter would be settled early this week through the "good offices" of Messrs. Hughes and Balfour.

THE delegation from the Far Eastern republic, not being given a hearing by the conference, created something of a sensation by giving to the press copies of alleged secret notes and treaties revealing a military and political alliance between France and Japan for the purpose of establishing Japanese domination in Siberia and stabilizing French interests in Russia, and to frustrate America's policy in the Far East. The documents were declared to be fabrications, by both the French and the Japanese delegations, and the United States government stated it has no official information concerning any such agreement. But it is asserted there are in the files of the State department reports from American observers in a general way confirming the allegations of the China representatives, and there is talk of a senatorial investigation into the Siberian situation.

Later in the week the China delegates produced another document, this time an alleged treaty between the Japanese army in Siberia and Russian officers connected with Semenov, anti-Bolshevik leader, whereby the Japanese agreed to support with arms and money an offensive against the Chita republic. Baron Kato, in reply, admitted that a former Japanese cabinet paid Semenov a certain amount of cash to keep him in the field.

SENATOR HIRAM JOHNSON in an address in San Francisco set forth in considerable detail his objections to the Pacific peace treaty agreed to by the arms conference. He especially dislikes Article 2, which he thinks as bad as Article 10 of the League of Nations. Senator McNary of Oregon thinks the treaty offers a fine chance for settling the Philippines problem and when it comes before the senate he will offer this reservation:

"The United States agrees within two years to grant complete independence to the people of the Philippine Islands, provided the high contracting parties will obligate themselves to respect the political independence and territorial integrity of the Philippine nation."

FRANCE's attitude in the Washington conference had its reflection in the conference of the allied premiers in Cannes, France, for the purpose of discussing German reparations and the economic welfare of Europe generally. Lloyd George went there apparently with the intention of making the improvement of Franco-British relations dependent on Briand's consent to plans for the economic rehabilitation of Germany and Russia. Briand and his staff were pledged to make France's reconstruction the basis for the rebuilding of Europe, but they found that they had the full support of Belgium alone. In an interview in the London Daily Mail Briand proposed a defensive alliance between Great Britain and France, and in a preliminary talk with Lloyd George he suggested that such an alliance was the only way in which the two nations could avoid a controversy over submarines and naval strength. It was said the British premier rebuffed the

World News

By J. R. Robertson, Professor of
History and Political Science
Berea College

The vote of the Dail Eireann in Ireland on the acceptance or rejection of the agreement with England was taken on Saturday and resulted in 64 votes for the agreement and 57 against it. By this action Ireland becomes a self-governing dominion similar to Canada and Australia. A provisional government will be established until the permanent one can be organized. The president of the so-called Irish Republic, DeValera, refuses to be reconciled to the action taken and threatens to oppose any government that may be formed that supplants the Republic. A good deal of consideration has been shown to this persistent leader, but the Irish have done wisely in departing from his counsel and taking advantage of the English proposal. To all practical intents Ireland will be independent and centuries of irritating conflict will be ended.

The last subject to come before the Washington conference is the limitation of airships as instruments of war. It is probable that this matter will not be discussed in detail, as a resolution was passed expressing the opinion that action at this time would be embarrassing to the cause of aerial navigation for peaceful purposes. A great deal of progress has been made along this line since the war and the scope for usefulness of the airship has widened. It must be recognized, however, that the control of the air is a vital factor in war and an agreement should be reached at an early date. The matter of aircraft was postponed by both conferences of the Hague, and there was no international understanding when the recent war broke out.

It is reported that Lloyd George has made a written agreement with Briand, of France, by which England pledges herself to come to the assistance of France with her whole force of army and navy whenever that country is attacked without provocation. This agreement is to be presented to the English Cabinet for its approval, on the return of the Prime Minister. It is generally believed that it was the lack of definite pledges that caused France to stir up so much disturbance in connection with the matter of submarines and reduction of armies at the Washington conference. A similar pledge on the part of the U. S. would be most acceptable and in fact would be only an act of good faith.

Opposition to the treaty by which England, U. S., France and Japan pledge mutual support is tending toward one that is based on broad principles. A bipartisan coalition is springing up which holds the position that the U. S. must ally herself with all nations or none. Some of the parties of this coalition desire that it should be none and some that it should be all. Among the latter are the old advocates of the League of Nations who see an opportunity to recover a hearing for the defeated cause. There is a good deal to be said in favor of a policy which objects to allied groups of nations, for that is often likely to lead to conflict as was seen in the events of 1914.

The French Chamber of Deputies has just completed a sitting of twenty-eight hours to complete a debate on the Budget. The chief items of dispute were an appropriation for Syria and a proposition to reduce the number of employees of the nation. The Budget was sent to the Senate and returned five times when the Senate finally gave in. The Deputies have the right to originate money bills, and they resent any alterations by the Senate, no matter how small they may be. This measure has a more direct interest to the U. S., in that it removes restrictions placed by France on the exports of works of art by an act of 1920. The action illustrates likewise the growing power of the Chamber of Deputies.

Germany has chartered a corporation which plans the construction of a great canal to connect the Rhine, the Main and the Danube rivers. The work was to begin on January 1st and to be completed in about twenty years. The central government is represented on the Board of Directors and the Bavarian govern-

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(Continued on Page Eight)

MICKIE, THE PRINTER'S DEVIL

By Charles Sughrue
© Western Newspaper Union

Around Town Gossip

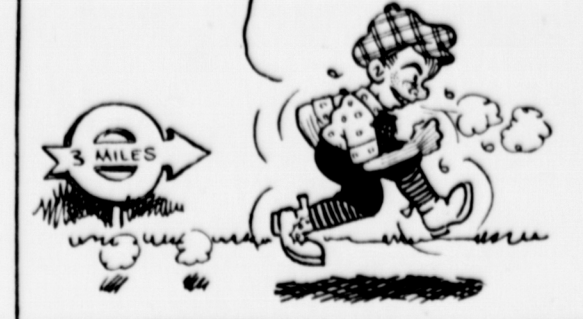
SQUIRE PETERS SEZ TH' TEACHER AINT NEVER BEEN ABLE TO DRILL NO SPELLIN' INTO HIS KID'S HEAD, SO HE RECKONS TH' POOR BOY IS EITHER GOING TO BE A CARTOONIST OR A LINOTYPE OPERATOR



ELMER JOHNSON WAS HELD UP IN OMAHA FRIDAY AND ROBBED OF EVERYTHING BUT HIS PANTS. ELMER SPENT HIS VACATION HERE SHOOTING TIN CANS WITH HIS ARMY AUTOMATIC 'N BRAGGIN' ABOUT HOW HE JEST WISHED A HOLD-UP MAN WOULD TACKLE HIM SOME NIGHT!



GLADYS WHIFFLES HAS BEEN TORTURING TH' PIANO EVER SINCE LAST SUMMER ON 'DARDANELLA' BUT NOW THAT SHE'S PRETTY GOOD AT IT, NOBODY SEEMS TO WANT TO HEAR IT



MRS. OFUREY'S LIL' DOG "CUTIE" CAME OUT FROM UNDER TH' FRONT PORCH AFTER HIS TWO DAYS' HUNGER STRIKE - HE MADE TH' MISTAKE OF BARKIN' AT BILL JOHNSON'S BIG YELLER TOMCAT "EPHRIHAM!"



A Hero of Faith

By REV. J. R. SCHAFER
Director of Evening Classes, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT.—By faith Abel offered unto God a more excellent sacrifice than Cain.—Heb. 11:4.

God has his heroes. His Book recounts their wondrous exploits. They are heroes of faith. The first of them is Abel, the second-born of earth. We ask, "What great deed hath he wrought?" The Book says, "By faith Abel offered unto God a more excellent sacrifice than Cain, by which he obtained witness that he was righteous, God testifying of his gifts; and by it he being dead yet speaketh."

Here there is nothing, apparently, of brave daring, of courageous abandon, of sublime heroism. Why then should such a simple deed be carved in the imperishable granite of God's Word?

The most perfect picture ever conceived of life and all its hallowed relationships is found in the opening chapters of Genesis. But the charm of that life was dispelled by the blighting invasion of sin. Sinful nature, sinful environment and sinful atmosphere was the bequest of Adam and Eve to their countless posterity, yet God did not abandon His disobedient children. He loved them. His love furnished an antidote for their sin. Before they left Paradise the gospel of salvation was proclaimed, redemption offered and righteousness provided.

There is every reason to believe that the guilty parents of the race accepted the divine plan of salvation when they put on the robes of substitution God brought to them. Wonderful indeed must this all have been to them.

Oh, how could they sin in the midst of love and light and liberty! They did, and deserved sin's inevitable consequence, death; but God, whose grace was greater than all their sin, brought salvation ere they suffered the consequences of disobedience.

Their life outside began very naturally, I should say—just life as it has continued to the present. They set up their home, as near the gate of the Garden as possible, doubtless hope filling their hearts of getting back again.

Children were born into that home, two boys. Cain seemed so much the child of promise that his mother named him "Gotten." Before the second-born was welcomed she had learned that he was not the promised Seed of the woman, who was to bring deliverance from sin's curse. When her second son was born she called his name "Abel," meaning "vanity," which seemed to be a confirmation of her disappointment in her first-born.

The boys grew up. Father and mother told them of Paradise with its dark tragedy and also of its glorious hope in the God-given promise and the way of eternal life. The time of personal responsibility came when they must, like father and mother, believe God or reject His way. A choice was demanded because sin had become personal. What would they do? God had said an offering alone could meet the need.

Both brought an offering. Cain's was one of human reasoning. He considered it better than the one God had taught his father and mother to bring. It was more beautiful, the work of his brain and hands. No life had been forfeited to provide it. But alas, it was the rejection of God's way, the preference of his own. Therefore it had in it the essence of sin, for sin, is self-will, self-pleasing, self-exaltation. God rejected Cain's offering and Cain was wroth. He was denied his own way.

Abel brought the very best lamb of the flock, just as he had been taught. He believed God. He responded by doing what God asked him to do. By faith he offered his sacrifice. This, in the face of the attitude of his older brother, was heroism indeed. When any man in loyalty to God dares to run counter to popular opinion or to defy the consensus of human reason, it requires a heroism that exceeds that of the battlefield and, in God's sight, crowns him with glory and honor such as this world knows not.

God accepted Abel's offering. Even so God accepted Christ's death. He was delivered for our offences and raised for our justification.

Oh, can you not see what value God puts upon the blood, even from the beginning, for He has declared that "without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sins." There is only one way of salvation—through the blood of Calvary's Lamb. There is only one title to heaven—not morality or good works, or personal virtue, or self-sacrifice, or death for another, but that title which is the inheritance of the saints in light through faith in the Son of God.

TWO KINDS OF TRAINED NURSES

One of the men best informed regarding hospital practice recently dropped the remark that the Trained Nurses of the United States are now one of the most highly paid, highly organized and overbearing of all the labor unions.

The service they can render is a real one, and there have been so few trained nurses that they have all found employment among the rich at very high wages, and with many perquisites like opportunities to travel with invalids. In order to retain these advantages the number of nurses must be limited, and this limitation the Nurses Union seeks to secure by making it more and more difficult to enter the profession. Of course the plea is "raising the standard."

On the other hand statesmanlike physicians like the Mayo Brothers, as well as certain hospitals of high standing, have set out to increase the number of trained nurses, and to provide a simple and practical training that will make it possible for people who are not millionaires to have helpers at their sick-beds.

Naturally these efforts are hotly resented by the Nurses' Union. As part of their propaganda an article by their head organizer, Isabell Stewart, appeared in last week's Citizen. She expresses her fear that it may soon be possible for nurses with real ability and skill to be obtained by families that cannot pay more than "the modest sum of \$15 or at most \$25 a week!"

Now would it be a calamity if, we common folks should be able to get the services of a helper in illness at these modest figures? According to W. I. King, whose book on incomes in the United States is just out, less than one person in 24 among Americans who have incomes at all have as much as \$40 a week. It is evident then that the vast majority of us must get help in sickness at these modest figures or go without.

Isabell Stewart intimates that any one who has not had a three years course in nursing is only a pretender like Dickens's Sairy Gamp. Is this a fair or generous way to treat an effort to provide some nurse-care in reach of the common people? Is it not a "dog in the manger" attitude? There is no objection to any kind of

course she chooses for those who are to serve the rich, or to be superintendents of hospitals and the like. But has she any right to deny practical nurses to those who need them? For a hospital to refuse to train any except these super-nurses is like a navy yard that turns out nothing but dreadnaughts, when the navy needs lighter craft as well!

Can life be saved and the sick be made comfortable by persons who have had less than this new three year course? The conclusive answer is that it has been done. Nearly all that has ever been done by nurses has been done by those who have had far less than three years in resident training.

Of course much depends upon the kind of training given. In some hospitals girls get more the first three months than in other hospitals in long years. The way to "raise the standard" would be to make the instruction more systematic, varied and intensive rather than to lengthen the time. Too much instruction is given by physicians who scorn or neglect all the principles of good teaching. Many hospitals are so small that little new experience can be given after the first year.

But after all, what do we common folks need in a nurse? She must know how to understand and follow the doctor's directions—that is the great thing. And next she must come to the bedside with real sympathy and not with merely a professional interest in a new "case." Some women have "a healing touch." This bedside work is now done by amateurs—relatives and neighbors. It would be better done if persons with natural gifts in this direction could have an attainable training, to give quickly the experience that could come only slowly in private practice. Any course of training has its chief value in starting the pupil in lines of improvement that will be carried on in her independent work.

Here then are crowds of girls for whom \$15 a week means independence, and crowds of sick people who cannot afford to employ Isabell Stewart. And here are the brief, intensive, practical courses, that can fit the girls for this Christlike service. We do not believe that Isabell Stewart can prevent this good thing from being done.

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MISS NELL GARDEN, R. N., Head Nurse

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HAS TWO PAIRS OF HORNS

Chouka of India, Small Antelope Gifted With More Than Its Share of Head Ornaments.

Four or six-horned animals are found in certain parts of Asia. Principal among these is the four-horned chouka, a small antelope of India, its name being derived from the native word chouka, meaning a leap.

Its front pair of horns are short and placed just above the eyes, while the larger ones are in the usual position higher on the head. The length of the upper horn is about three or four inches, though the lower ones rarely exceed one inch, and no special use for them has ever been discovered by naturalists.

The chouka is a beautiful little creature with its bright bay back contrasted with the gray-white of the under part, beneath which are the little legs that enable it to make the high bounds for which it is noted. An adult chouka rarely exceeds 20 inches in height at the shoulders.

In their wild state all sheep were furnished with a pair of horns, but the number never exceeded two until some curious specimens were discovered in some isolated sections of Asia. These specimens had from four to six horns, the upper set being graduated with the smallest ones just above the eyes.

Curiously enough, the two lower sets always curve upward, while the large pair curve downward.—Asia Magazine.

Gold From a Kitchen Tap.

Gold straight from the faucet has been discovered in Vancouver, British Columbia. E. Gartley, an experienced mining prospector, was getting a drink of water not long ago at his kitchen tap when he noticed a trace of black

sand in the bottom of the glass. Instantly the thought of gold flashed over him, for black sand is an indicator of gold-bearing formations. He drew more water hastily and, pouring it in a convenient cooking pan, found gold as well as flakes of mica. Somewhere along the creeks which supply Vancouver with water there must be undiscovered gold deposits—or else the Goose that Laid the Golden Egg is being outdone by a common brass faucet.

Spoiled a Curiosity.

There was a famous rock in Kansas, known as "Umbrella Rock" or "Tondstool Rock" whose strange formation, indicated by the names given it, made it a rival of the noted stone formations of Colorado's "Garden of the Gods." But the owner of the land on which it was located, between Canby and Kanopolis, in Ellsworth county, feared that the big granite boulder forming the "umbrella" would topple over from the upright shaft and kill some of his cattle. So he reduced the upright shaft to a mere pile of stone.—Exchange.

Remarkable Potato Growth.

A man in Ontario has on exhibition a strange specimen of potato growth. One of the old potatoes which he had left in his cellar had produced a new potato within itself. The new growth evidently came from the heart of the old potato, and as the new one developed, the old one split open. The new potato is about the size of an egg, and partially protrudes from the "innermost recesses" of the old one.

Of Course.

"Some say Russian paper money has no value."
"Nothing to it. Paper of any kind has value if properly baled."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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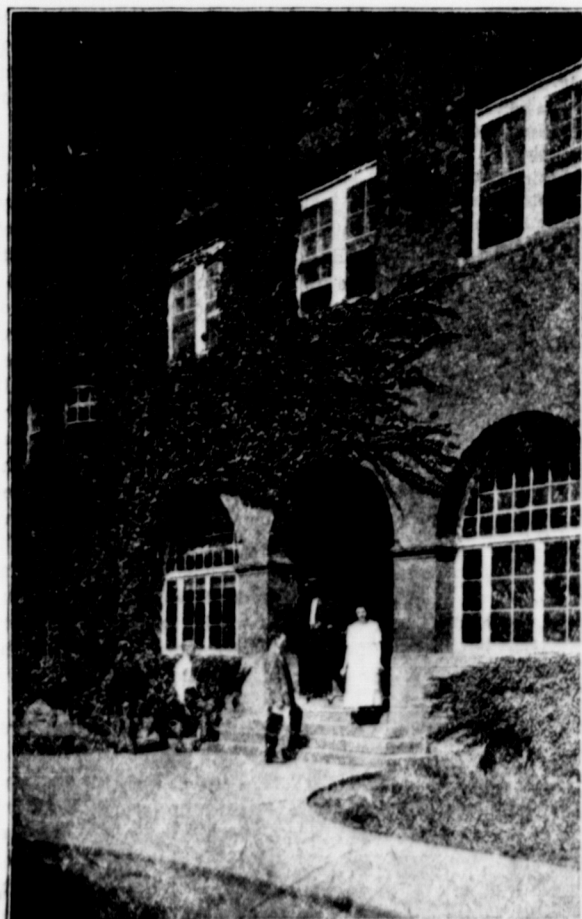
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It Takes a Thoroughbred

By MARTHA McWILLIAMS

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Martina's mutinous mouth ought to have warned her father. Just so her mother's lips had set when her temper reached the point of explosion. But she had been dead ten years—and some minds have sleeves instead of memories. He faced his daughter across an untidy breakfast table, saying with something between a whine and a sneer: "Things must change else you mean to go away? Where to I'd like to know? No money to speak of and not a chance of earning any."

"Mistaken!" Martina shot back. "I can cook if I have things fit to cook and people pay money."

"You, my daughter, a servant?" the father broke in. "Why, if you were to try I'd clap you in an insane ward."

"I shall be there if I have to stand this much longer," the girl in turn interrupted stormily. "If there was any real reason, and real need of it all, it wouldn't be so hard. You have money for anything she may want or you yourself, but not a cent to put water in the kitchen even, or paint the house, or build a porch and screen it out in front so the door can be open during this blistering summer weather. I tell you I won't stand it."

"Even if I am the only child you've got, you treat me like a dog. I work day in and day out for clothes I hate and victuals that nearly choke me. She likes them!"—vicious emphasis on the pronoun. "Instead, she likes pretty well everything I hate, and every person. That is the worst of it. I slaved three days to feed and wait on her sewing circle, and Mrs. President Morley called me a heathen!"

"No wonder, when you said to her you hated church and churchgoing."

Squire Fallon broke in: "Oh, I heard all about it. Your mother was so ashamed she couldn't sleep."

"My mother is in heaven," Martina cried, choking back a sob, "where I hope she sees and knows everything."



"If I Go It Will Be for the Last Time."

I do hate churches and ministers because they vulgarize God, being mainly so vulgar themselves. They make Him in their own image—greedy, vain, revengeful—not all love and kindness and compassion."

"Hey! Hey! I won't hear such sacrilege," from Squire Fallon.

"It seems you had rather live it," Martina flung back. She was past prudence, indeed past almost all human feeling. "What does the Bible say about 'he that provideth not for his own household?' You provide according to your wife's orders, with no thought for your own flesh and blood."

"Shut up! Go upstairs and stay there till you come to your senses," the father said stonily.

Martina half turned, answering: "If I go it will be for the last time. I shall come down again as quickly as I can and leave you to your wife's cooking."

Her father laid hold on both her shoulders—as she writhed free a voice from the hall called cheerily: "Halloo the house! Everybody gone or still asleep? Here's a hungry tramp wants breakfast if you please."

"By Jollys! Amos Kent!" the squire ejaculated helplessly. "Marty, be a good child—fix things nice for him."

"On condition!" Martina said firmly. "What?" the father said hushedly. "That hereafter I shall be allowed to fix things nice for myself—and all the time."

"Anything! Anything! I'll go show Amos where to wash his face," the squire said still hushedly, shambling away as he spoke. Martina called after him in her clearest voice: "Breakfast in an hour—no less—if you want it good."

She had knack, facility, housewifely pride and aptitude. Almost magically she changed things—flung windows wide, swept all the dingy furnishings out of sight, laid the table daintily with the best in the house, then set

about the cooking with a zest wholly new. In result Amos Kent, esquire, vowed some two hours later that he had never before eaten food so nearly ambrosial. In result subsidiary, Martina found herself for the fortnight following mistress of the household with none to challenge her authority.

For if Squire Fallon was well to do, young Kent was so much more than that, the older man looked up to him as a superior being. Amos it was who had furnished capital for the squire's trading in cattle, in lands and timber, which was the real root of the prosperity. Mrs. Fallon, slack, even slatternly, indulged a wild hope of catching Amos for her niece, Catherine Gray.

Hence honey washed in morning dew is not more delectable than the humor she showed her guest, and even her family actually going so far as to praise Martina's cooking to the skies. A good child in many ways if only she wasn't so irreligious, sighed her step-mother privately in Kent's ear.

He laughed at her sighs. "I call Marty a pattern girl," he said. "Why don't you dress her better? She'd be mighty near a beauty if she had half a chance."

Gall and wormwood would have been sweet compared to that, but it happened that Squire Fallon overheard. Next day Marty went shopping with an astounding sum in cash. She came home with two or three very simple new frocks and never a cent in her purse. She had spent with both hands for things, long and hopelessly desired for household betterments. "I couldn't bring half I got," she explained. "The new range, wall paper, linoleum and paint for the house will come out tomorrow. No, I didn't pay cash for everything. They wouldn't let me; said your credit was too good not to stretch it while they had the chance. They're going to send estimates, too, on a bathroom, a porch and a ram to bring in the spring water. You know you promised I might have whatever I wanted."

Squire Fallon gasped, but Amos Kent laughed gayly, asking: "How can I beguile you into promising me what I want, squire?"

"H-h! Haven't ye always found me a mighty easy man to trade with?" the squire returned smiling.

Amos nodded. "Yes, about ordinary affairs, but this is different. I'm in a regular hole. Want something I don't see a chance of getting right off my own bat. Something worth more money than I fear I shall ever have. It's a big risk, you see. Will you back me if I take it?"

"I've never crawfish on you," the squire said sententiously, "no matter what the deal was. I've always stood ready to go it blind."

"But—this is the first time I've ever felt like plunging on a thoroughbred." From Amos: "Now—way I feel I'm bound to do it—if it breaks the shop."

"Amos Kent! You ain't goin' in for runnin' races—that's gamblin' in the worst sort." Mrs. Fallon, who had been listening silent but seethingly, protested. Keen as she was to keep terms with young Kent, this setting forward of Martina, abetting her sinful extravagance, was almost more than she could bear.

"Why not, Aunt Prissy? If I race it's for a big prize. And unless a fellow takes chances he is sure never to win much." Amos returned gravely but with twinkling eyes: "So—won't you wish me luck?"

"No, bein' a chrischen," Mrs. Fallon answered primly.

Amos smiled. "The prize I am to win," he said, "is a happy home and somebody to keep me happy in it all the days of my life. Takes a thoroughbred for that. Here she stands," slipping an arm about Martina who hid her face in his shoulder.

Thereupon Mrs. Fallon tried hard to faint, but the best she could do was a fit of screaming hysterics.

PROVES ANTIQUITY OF PERU

According to University of Pennsylvania Professor, the Country Was Founded Before Roman Empire.

A professor of the University of Pennsylvania claims to have traced the history of Peru back to 800 B. C.

That date is earlier than any trustworthy detailed history of Europe. It is before the founding of Rome, before the days of Solon at Athens. In fact, it comes about midway between Homer and Solon. The empires of the East are far older, of course; but Peru had been a going concern some centuries before Nebuchadnezzar became king of Babylon. Apparently, civilization of the Western continent is older than had been supposed.

The marvel is that with so many centuries no greater advance was made. Old as Peru seems, the civilization of which Homer sang was at least as high as anything which the Spaniard found in South America in the Sixteenth century. With 2,300 years of recorded development, it seems strange that iron was unknown, that even copper was used with less confidence than in the ancient life of the old world, that domestic animals were so few and so imperfectly tamed. The one outstanding achievement was the royal highway system.

Simple Menu.

He was unaware of the eccentricities to be found in the wild west when he entered what seemed to be the only hotel in the place. After ushering him to a table and giving the stranger a glass of ice water, the waiter inquired: "Will you have sausages on toast?" "No," I never eat 'em," the guest replied. "In that case," said the waiter, moving away, "dinner is over."

NEWS REVIEW

(Continued from Page One)

suggestion, and there is good reason to believe the British public would not stand for an alliance until France has made considerable concessions, especially concerning Germany and Russia.

Ambassador Harvey is present at the Cannes conference, but only in the capacity of official observer, for the United States has no vote and has taken the position that it will enter European affairs only when its interests directly are involved. While not concerned in the plans for payment of the reparations money or for a moratorium for Germany, the United States is decidedly interested in the proposal of a consortium for the reconstruction of central and eastern Europe because it involves the matters of markets and raw materials. The meeting of the allied supreme council was opened on Thursday.

DEBATE on the Irish treaty was almost overshadowed in Dublin by the kidnapping, presumably by supporters of De Valera, of A. B. Kay, correspondent of the London Times, and by a hot discussion in the Dail Eireann concerning the freedom of the press, provoked by an attack on the Freeman's Journal because it advocated ratification of the pact. The correspondents united in a demand that Mr. Kay be released and that a public apology for his kidnapping be made in the Dail Eireann.

The strength of the opposition to the peace treaty in the Dail Eireann when it reassembled after the holidays was unexpected. De Valera, Countess Markiewicz and many others denounced the pact bitterly and were not at all abashed by the arguments of its supporters. On Wednesday De Valera issued a proclamation to the "People of Ireland" and also circulated copies of the "Document No. 2" shorn of several of its clauses. This latter was De Valera's proposed alternative pact, and a fierce debate at once arose over whether it should be considered as an amendment to the treaty and voted on first, as De Valera wished, or whether a vote should first be taken on the treaty and, if it were unfavorable, then on the alternative. In the course of the row De Valera shouted that he was "going to move this amendment on my own time and in my own way," and when reminded this was a matter for the chair to decide he hotly retorted: "I am the president here and I am going to make my own rules of procedure in my own way and at my own time."

The alternative is not vastly different from the treaty arranged in London. It provides that the legislature, executive and judicial authority of Ireland shall be derived solely from the people of Ireland; that for the purpose of common concern Ireland shall be associated with the states of the British empire, with rights, status and privileges in no respect less than those states, and that for the purposes of the association Ireland shall recognize his Britannic majesty as head of the association. Most of the other terms are similar to those of the treaty.

THE death of Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania not only deeply grieved his many friends and admirers. It also caused considerable dismay among those who do not approve of the so-called agricultural bloc in the senate. For Penrose was chairman of the senate finance committee and if the system of seniority is adhered to his successor in that place of power will be Senator McCumber of North Dakota, one of the charter members of the bloc. Penrose also was recognized as the leader of the conservative element in the senate, and in this position he is succeeded by Senator Watson of Indiana.

Gov. W. C. Sproul of Pennsylvania was urged by some Republicans to resign and accept appointment to fill out Penrose's unexpired term, but this he declined to do.

PRESIDENT and Mrs. Harding revived the custom of holding a New Year's reception to the public, and all official Washington followed suit by keeping open house on Monday. Among the callers at the White House and guests at the diplomatic breakfast was Dr. Karl Lang, the newly arrived German charge d'affaires.

ACCORDING to a New York news paper, Postmaster Will Hays has accepted the position of director general of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry which was offered him some time ago. It is said his contract is for three years at a salary of \$150,000 a year. The association embraces in its membership all the motion picture producers in the country.

CUTTING down the estimates of Prohibition Commissioner Haynes by \$750,000, the house appropriations committee recommended the appropriation of \$9,250,000 for prohibition enforcement during the next fiscal year. This will provide for the employment of about 800 more agents. Mr. Haynes also wanted \$550,000 to increase the salaries of agents to keep them honest, but this the committee refused.

Encouragement.

It helps you to your journey's end By easy leaps of joy. If now and then some kindly friend Exclaims, "Well done, my boy!"

Not Everything to Be Expected. "Congratulations, Jim, I am engaged to Betty Flyte."

"I'm awfully sorry, old man, but I can't conscientiously do it. I'm engaged to Betty myself."

The First New Year's Message

By REV. J. R. SCHAFER
Director of Evening Classes, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT.—In the beginning—God.—Gen. 1:1.



It was penned by the world's greatest statesman and peer. Revelation, not reason, dictated it. The millenniums passed have not diminished its potency. Concise, comprehensive, conclusive, it settles doubt and satiates faith.

"In the beginning—God." The quest of origins is exceedingly fascinating. Many have followed its tempting lure. Strange and labyrinthian its trails. Fanciful and mystic the discoveries announced. "Atom," "protoplasm," "electron" are scientific terms of accommodation. "Sentient slime," "spontaneous generation," "the survival of the fittest" are human attempts to describe the phenomena of history. How much more simple the opening sentence of Creation's story, "In the beginning—God."

Would you prefer any other beginning? How unappealing the origins of mythology. How incredible the "fortuitous concurrence" of evolution, the spontaneity of species. Clothed with scientific vocabulary, these fine-spun theories dazzle youthful inquirers like the glare of a light does the moth. How majestic and sublime these four words God told Moses to write. This is the first authentic word of Science—it will be the last. All intervening postulates will appear as kindergarten fables in the school of time. Oh, that we might believe God rather than men. "In the beginning, God."

Where else would you put Him? If He is not at the beginning He is nowhere. There are human minds so constructed that they can say, "God is in evolution of human thought and desire"—simply a mental creation of superior traits and powers. Others say, "There is no God in the beginning, in the now, nor at the end." But the world's greatest scholars, philanthropists, benefactors, through all the years of time, have accentuated life with this truth: God in the beginning. They bear eloquent testimony that such a conception is the fountain-head of character, the judging star of career, the arching bow of destiny. Without such a beginning—"the world is without a cause, the universe without system. We are in the midst of chaos and confusion. Life is a wild dream of insanity, a colossal cruelty. Give us God at the beginning and the world falls into a plan with meaning and purpose around a central throne. All things become the outworking of an eternal plan." Oh, how restful and assuring to weary mortals struggling beneath the "reign of the law" to know—"In the beginning was God."

It makes all the difference what kind of a God we place at the beginning. We have fallen on days when we need to define our God. We are being robbed of the God of the Bible and of history—the God of Israel and of the church, not by blasphemous denials of His existence but by denatured definitions of Deity. "God is principle," "God is all and all is God." No longer the Infinite and the Eternal Spirit whose personality was made visible in the man Jesus Christ, but the "First Cause"—"the Impersonal Law."

Of what value to mortals such a God? It were as well to worship astronomy, to sing praises to physics, to offer sacrifices to chemistry. The God of the beginning is the Word made flesh in the Babe of Bethlehem. The God of the beginning is the Jesus of Nazareth, the Christ of Calvary, the Lord of Resurrection. The God of the beginning is the one who laid aside heaven's robe of glory, put on the sable garb of mortal flesh, was despised, neglected, of men, done to death on a cross, sealed up in a tomb. But death could not kill God. He was not dead. "He abolished death and brought life and immortality to light." The same God who commanded light to shine out of darkness at creation's dawn, flooded the starless night of death with a radiance of golden glory. This set the joy bells ringing—"In the beginning, God."

Without Him there is no beginning. If he is not in your life you are yet unbegun. Existence is earthly. Life is heavenly. Existence is to know man. Life is to know God. What a difference when God is in the beginning. Every morning, every week, every month, every year, God in every beginning. This means God at the end; the New Jerusalem, the Holy City—the fellowship of heaven and the Joy Eternal. God Alpha and Omega—the Beginning and the End. Have you begun with God? Will you begin today? "This month shall be unto you the beginning of months: It shall be the first month of the year to you."

Multiplying Power.

Everybody owes it to others to unlock elements of power which God gives to every individuality. Society's enrichment comes from those who find the avenue of escape from handicaps. They are wise enough to see that liberty, living up to it, and acting upon it, they multiply their own power and the powers of others. Live up to the limit of your liberty.

DAUGHERTY GOING AFTER RETAILERS

INQUIRY INTO PRICES CHARGED FOR NECESSITIES STARTED BY JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

MAY PROSECUTE PROFITEERS

Government Officials Believe, as Does the Public, That Costs to the Consumer Are Unconscionably High in Many Cases.

By EDWARD B. CLARK

Washington.—The department of justice is starting an investigation to find out whether the prices charged in the retail shops of the United States for food, clothing and miscellaneous things needed for the household and for man's livelihood are higher than is justified by the law of supply and demand.

It is said the attorney general in common with a great many thousands of the consumers of the country holds that there is a lot of profiteering among retailers just as there is, or at any rate has been, profiteering on the part of wholesalers and manufacturers.

It is understood that the department of commerce will co-operate with the department of justice in an effort to find out the truth about prices and also in an effort to bring them down and perhaps to punish those who have maintained them on a scale of profiteering.

It generally is believed that many prices were doubled by men who simply made the war an excuse for demanding twice what their stuff was worth. In fact it virtually has been proved to the satisfaction of Washington officials that profiteering has been responsible for many advances in the cost of necessities.

When the war stopped it was believed that prices would go down, but seemingly it is one thing to think and another thing to get realization of the thought. The government knows that a great many manufacturers and a great many wholesalers here put down the prices of their goods, but also knows, or at any rate more than suspects, that comparatively few retailers have met the decline in the selling of their own goods.

Many Inquiries, Few Results.

Washington finds itself wondering today whether any good will come out of it. Long before the war the prices of certain kinds of commodities advanced very materially in the District of Columbia. Congress has full control over the district because it is federal ground. There was an investigation by a congressional committee of the cost of living in the district. Hearings were held through many weeks and witnesses by the hundreds were called. There was a voluminous report but prices stood just where they were.

Naturally people are skeptical about government inquiries. Officials have inquired and inquired and inquired, and seemingly everything has been taken out in merely inquiring. Results have been clamored for but they rarely have been forthcoming. This is simply the truth in the case and it makes no discrimination between inquiries prompted by the Democrats and inquiries prompted by the Republicans.

Washington officials hope that the present inquiry will work for good and that it will be pressed through to the point of accomplishment. This is a departmental inquiry and not a congressional inquiry, and therefore there is stronger hope that there may be some real achievement.

Question of Submarines.

Uncle Sam opposes ruthlessness at sea and yet objects officially to the abandoning of submarines as weapons of warfare.

Great Britain wants to do away with the submarine absolutely. France and Japan want to continue the under-the-sea fleets. Germany has not been heard from on the subject, although she was heard from rather loudly only a few years ago.

The submarine question has been causing ripples on the surface of the conference deliberations for some time. Great Britain seemingly is to lose its contention for entire abolition of U-boats, but it seems to be promised that a limitation will be put by agreement of their activities in time of war.

Any agreement which is entered into by the conference concerning the wartime using of U-boats will be smiled at a little bit by persons who have read the recent history of the world. Poison gases were not to be used in warfare, but poison gases were used in the great conflict. There was a maritime law that before any vessel not a warship was sunk, ample provision should be made for the safety of the passengers and the crew. Merchant and passenger vessels were sunk by U-boats without any regard for the safety of the passengers or the crew.

Skepticism Justified by History.

In the immediately foregoing paragraph may be found the reason for the smiles that one more than occasionally sees here when it is suggested that an agreement to limit the activities of U-boats in any coming war will be binding. Service men and diplomats know that the only way to limit the activities of U-boats or the activities of any other weapon of warfare is to scrap them all so that there will not be any boat or any other thing by which the activities may be carried

on. Even if the U-boats should be scrapped it is the belief of the war history readers that the respite from under-the-sea activities would continue in case of war just for the length of time that new submarines were in process of construction.

It may seem as if this attitude of mind of many of the officials of the various governments is a cynical one, and much to be condemned, but in view of what happened in the great war the cynicism seems to be justified. What the real disarmament advocates desire is that there shall be nothing said about limiting the activities of any kind of unusually cruel weapons of warfare, but that their manufacture and use, except gas for defense purposes, shall be prohibited. This course, at least, would prevent the murder of innocent passengers on the high seas until the nation which had made up its mind to violate its agreement could make and put into operation the vessels of destruction.

It is probable that Great Britain and some of the other nations, possibly the United States as one of them, will be entirely content if a definite arrangement can be made by which no submarines are to be built except for coast and harbor defense purposes. Such submarines necessarily are rather small affairs and cannot make long raiding voyages at sea.

Reason for Britain's Demand.

What Great Britain fears, of course, is the submarine raider capable of making long voyages and intended to sink cargo carriers laden with food. If Great Britain were to become involved in war and found the sea to be pretty thoroughly patrolled by enemy submarines of wide ranging power, her population perhaps soon would find itself at the door of starvation. This fact is the base of the chief British objection to the use of submarines.

The main feeling in the United States seems to be that defensive submarines are needed to guard our long coast line, and that to do away with them entirely would seriously handicap the United States in case it should ever enter into a war with a power which had a superior navy. The United States deems itself immune from invasion if its fleets can maintain sufficient strength to hold off the enemy fleets, but in the contemplation of possible war, even remotely possible war, it is always necessary to figure on the happening of every disaster which possibly might happen, and so American navy officials take into consideration the possibility of the smashing of all our fleets and of an attempted invasion of the American mainland.

Precious Papers Put in Safe Place.

The original copies of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States finally are in safe keeping where they will be preserved as well as is possible from the ravages of time and where there is only a remote possibility of their loss by fire or by theft. They have been transferred to the keeping of the library of congress.

For years congress has been asked to provide money for a fire-proof building in which the historic treasures of the United States government could be housed where the people could see them—a building in which fire could not devour and neither rust nor moth corrupt, and into which thieves could not break and steal.

Congress always has declined to act, but there seems to be a prospect now that some such structure will be provided because of the increase in the number of government treasures and because of the prodding by the people.

President Harding the other day issued an executive order which within twenty-four hours did in part what congress had been asked to do for years, and which it has failed to do. He ordered the transfer of the original rough draft of the Declaration of Independence, documents concerning the proceedings of the Continental congress, the original Declaration and the original Constitution of the United States into the keeping of the librarian of congress. There they are today and there presumably they are safe.

Numerous Traditional Treasures.

The United States has thousands upon thousands of what may be called traditional treasures of the people in its keeping. These treasures are scattered all over Washington in the reception rooms, office rooms and hallways of the various departments. In the War department, for instance, there is the flag which flew over Fort Sumter. It is in a glass case to be sure, but it is not safe from fire, nor in fact entirely safe from theft, but it is of course not likely that any thief would care to carry it away, for the flag would be of no use to him because of the impossibility of selling it or even of showing it.

In the various departments, and in the Department of War particularly, there are portraits in oil of the various men who have held cabinet positions from the early days of the republic. Now of course it is fitting that these portraits should be displayed from the walls of the departments in which the cabinet officers served, but they cannot be cared for as well where they now are as they could be if they were gathered together in one gallery. Moreover, the department buildings are not fire proof. The collection of portraits of secretaries of war is especially notable. Unlike the portraits in some other departments, they are all done in oil and some of them are the work of famous artists.

More than 15,000,000 families in the United States live in rented homes, but the number is decreasing continually.

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Local Page

News of Berea and Vicinity.
Gathered from a Variety
of Sources.

Mrs. Pauline Shockley is very ill with pneumonia.
Paul Bicknell was in Berea this week from Irvine.

Mrs. W. B. Jones and son, Jack, are visiting Mrs. Robbins.

Miss Ora Gabbard spent the week-end with a friend in Richmond.

C. W. Lambert, of Louisville, was in Berea on business, Wednesday.

W. E. Farmer left for his first drumming tour of the year a few days ago.

Mrs. J. S. Gott and daughter, Mrs. Jack Hicks, were visiting friends in Red House the last of the week.

Sam Hollinsworth, of Depot St., has been very ill with neuralgia but is getting some better.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Bowman, of Mt. Vernon, were visiting W. E. Farmer and family last week.

L. S. Farmer, of Indianapolis, Ind., was visiting his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John Farmer, last week.

H. S. Maupin, prominent farmer of Whites Station, was in Berea on business Wednesday.

County Agent "Red" Bob Spence and Rev. Cunningham, pastor of the Baptist Church, called on Mrs. Leonard Hoskins on the Scaffold Cane pike in the interest of the Rhode Island Red Poultry Association, Wednesday.

Chester Parks has moved from the N. E. Davis house on Center street to the Clarkston property, directly across the street.

Mr. J. S. Rutherford has moved to the Fowler farm in the suburbs of Berea.

Jesse McKinney has completed his new home on the Dixie Highway and will move in this week.

Mr. Hudson, the proprietor of the Berea Produce House, has moved into the property vacated on Chestnut street by Mr. J. S. Rutherford.

Mrs. Georgia Coddington, who has been attending the funeral of her brother, Frank Blazer, at Springfield, O., has returned to her home in Berea.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Walker motored to Lexington, Frankfort, and Louisville this week.

Mrs. Joe Stephens and daughter, Janet, returned home, after a visit with friends and relatives in Berea.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Prof. Williams, who was struck by an automobile in Chicago last fall, is now able to be out on crutches.

G. V. Todd has put up dry goods in the Gott produce buildings on Depot street, across the street from his grocery store.

Colson Gay, a former Berea student of the Academy and College Departments and who is now taking a course of law in the University of Kentucky, was over from Lexington on business the first of the week.

Mr. Brown, at Boone Tavern, walked to the postoffice in the west end last week.

Mildred and Hildred Farmer, Bert Casteel, Eva Simpson and Della Gott took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Jones, Sunday.

Word was received Tuesday of the serious illness of Mrs. Marshall Roberts (formerly Grace Parsons) of Dayton, O. Her mother and brother, Wm. Parsons, have gone to see her. Her brother-in-law, Charles Allen, gave a quart of his own blood to help restore her.

Wm. Purkey is getting better and hopes to be out soon.

Glades News

Tine Roberts, who was operated on at the Robinson Hospital, is slowly improving, and it is thought he will soon be restored to health enough for discharging.

The Glades Sunday-school missed its superintendent, J. W. Herndon, last Sunday. Mr. Herndon suffered a stroke of paralysis last week. He is reported as better now, and we trust his presence will be allowed with the school again.

J. F. McKinney moved Tuesday to his magnificent dwelling in Berea, which has just been completed.

John Begley and family are moving this week from Bobtown to the J. F. McKinney place, which was recently purchased by Mr. Begley.

D. C. Anderson has moved to the Fayette Vaughn farm.

B. S. Johnson sold his crop of tobacco on the Richmond market at thirty cents a pound.

Wiley Harris, the painter, decorator and mechanic of Whites Station, is overhauling the Robinson Hospital this week.

Miss Eula Johnson has entered the Foundation School of Berea College.

J. W. HERNDON IN IMPROVED CONDITION

J. W. Herndon, who received a paralytic stroke while at his farm, near Wallacetown, Thursday, is reported to be improving. This report will bring relief to many anxious friends of Mr. Herndon.

Doz.

Early June Peas \$1.75
Sifted, Sweet, Wrinkled Peas \$2.25
Baby Lima Beans, per can 18c
Brown Beauty Beans, per can 18c
Kraut, very best, per can 18c
A Fine Broken Rice, per lb. 1-2c
A Fancy Head Rice, per lb. 8c
Cooking Apples; they are good for eating, per lb. 8c
A bargain—good Bath Tablet Toilet Soap, just one-half former price—5c cake.

Visit The Economy
Phone 130 Chestnut Street

The revival at the Methodist Church is still in progress and the interest in it is manifested by the large crowds that go out to hear the revivalist.

Thomas Huff, formerly a resident on Elm street, is moving into the house he purchased on Depot street from Jarvis Carrier. The people on Depot street are very glad to have Mr. and Mrs. Huff on their street.

Merville McCollum, who was operated for appendicitis at the Robinson Hospital a week or two ago, was able to be taken home the first of the week.

Ned Herndon, who has been attending school at the Greenbrier Military Academy in W. Va., returned to Berea the last of the week, being called on account of his father, who is very ill with paralysis.

Elder J. Franklin Browne, Berea's oldest student, will preach at Seafold Care Union Church Sunday at 11:00 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Walker attended the Executive Convention of American Legion at Louisville, Tuesday. Mr. Walker represented the eighth Congressional District of Kentucky.

The American Legion banquet at Lancaster was a notable event, well attended by local members. Dr. Hume, of Richmond, and E. G. Walker, of Berea, were two of the outside guests. The speaker of the occasion was Emmett O'Neill, State Commander.

G. G. Hibbard will take up work as salesman for the Bryant and Hunt Grocery Co., of Lexington, soon.

Directors of the Boy Scouts of Berea met with the Scoutmaster, Benton Fielder, and Assistant Scoutmaster, in Boone Tavern and discussed the scout work for the coming year.

R. Boyd Baker, of Corbin, Ky., has accepted the ministerial work with the Berea Christian Church. He will move his family and occupy the parsonage about February 15. However, will fill appointment every Lord's Day, morning and night.

WEST END AND VICINITY

Harrison Lunsford has moved to the Rice place and Oscar Huff has moved from Flat Gap to the house vacated.

Mrs. Kilbourne and Mrs. Barnett gave a candy-pulling Monday night to the girls' class of West End Sunday-school. All but one of the members was present, and seemed to enjoy themselves.

Harold Parsons is moving this week to his new house at the foot of "Dooley Hill."

Albert Cook, who has been home for a visit, returned Saturday to his work at Irvine.

Mrs. Nan Lunsford was taken to the hospital at Richmond last week.

Mrs. John Jackson and Mrs. Nash visited Mrs. C. C. Blanton of West Union the first of the week.

T. F. Chasteen of Big Hill visited his brother, Marion Chasteen, Monday.

Dave Parsons, who has been confined at home with tonsillitis, was able to return to work Tuesday.

Ronald Swinford and Dempsey Hart from Disputanta visited at the home of Frank Swinford last week.

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UNION CHURCH

Preaching service Sunday morning by Rev. Jesse Halsey of Cincinnati. Mr. Halsey was in the service overseas and is now pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church. He comes to Berea to address the College Sunday night and the church is fortunate in being able to hear him in the morning.

AMERICAN LEGION ELECTS OFFICERS FOR THE NEXT YEAR

Members of the American Legion of the Cleveland Frost Post had a meeting in the smoking-room at Boone Tavern on the evening of January 7, and elected the following officers to serve during the coming year: Commander, Carroll Batson; Vice Commander, E. H. Elam; Adjutant, Flemming Griffith; Finance Officer, William Dean; Post Historian, Clayton Callahan; Chaplain, C. N. Shutt; Service Officer, Walter White.

After the election of officers brief speeches were made by a number of the American Legion men and the new officers were formally installed. The American Legion can well be proud of its prospects for the coming year, and the newly elected officers deserve and must have the loyal support of every member of the American Legion in order to put over the program planned during the next year.

THE WINTERS COMPANY

Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Winters, who appear here on the Lyceum course Wednesday evening, January 18, come splendidly accredited. A few typical press comments on their program follow:

"Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Winters delighted a large audience last night at the auditorium in a miscellaneous program."—The Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, Okla.

"The evening's entertainment was presented by the Emerson Winters Company—bird warblings, pianologs, and unique entertainment, all of which was delightfully entertaining. Mrs. Winters is a genius as a whistler, her numbers being especially pleasing. Emerson Winters is a whole show and entertainment in himself. He kept his audience in a continuous roar of laughter. He is capable of drawing smiles from the worst frown in town."—The Leader, Eau Claire, Wis.

RICHARD DAVIS, MAGICIAN

Performs to Large Audience in College Chapel, Monday Evening January 9

Richard Davis, magician, entertained one of the largest audiences Monday evening, January 9, every assembled in the College Chapel. The entertainment was quite an innovation to a Berea College audience, but was highly pleasing, and the magic success of Mr. Davis' tricks, together with his continuous flow of humorous words, kept the audience laughing thruout the entire performance.

One of the most interesting and laughable parts of the program was that in which he had one of the little boys from the audience on the stage decorated with a black mustache, making speeches to the audience and helping him perform tricks. The little boy played the part well and offers prospects of becoming a great entertainer.

Mr. Davis is a real magician; he has played for twenty years on the Chautauqua and Lyceum platform, playing at different times on the same courses with "Billy" Sunday, William Jennings Bryan and other notable characters. He has played in nearly every state in the Union and every province in Canada, and has, with the exception of Mexico, practically covered the North American continent. He has left a laugh in Berea which will be heard echoing across the Berea College campus for many days to come.

NEW BUSINESS PARTNERSHIP FORMED IN BERE, KY.

William Dean, for several years assistant cashier for the Berea Bank and Trust Co., has resigned his position there to go into business with A. B. Cornett on Main street. Up to this time Mr. Cornett has kept his grocery and hardware departments together, but under the new partnership the hardware will be handled in the building formerly occupied by the Porter-Moore Drug Company, and the grocery business will be enlarged at the old stand. They expect to more than double the present business.

This new partnership will be welcomed in Berea. Everyone knows Mr. Cornett's honesty of policy and business ability, and the many friends and acquaintances formed by Mr. Dean while in the bank will prove a great business asset.

They expect to occupy the new hardware stand about January 24.

Charter No. 8435

Reserve District No. 4

Berea National Bank

Report of the condition of the Berea National Bank, at Berea in the State of Kentucky, at the close of business on December 31, 1921:

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts including rediscounts.....	\$409,816.52
Overdrafts, unsecured.....	591.94
U. S. Government Securities owned:	
Deposited to secure circulation (U. S. bonds par value).....	\$25,000.00
All other U. S. Government securities.....	4,106.24
Total.....	29,106.24
Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc.....	2,100.00
Banking House.....	1.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank.....	20,003.25
Cash in vault and amount due from national banks.....	51,846.13
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank.....	1,595.66
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, and due from U. S. Treasurer.....	1,250.00
Total.....	\$516,310.74

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in.....	\$25,000.00
Surplus fund.....	50,000.00
Undivided profits.....	827.53
Circulating notes outstanding.....	25,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	184,677.91
Dividends unpaid.....	2,250.00
Other time deposits.....	228,555.30
Total.....	\$516,310.74

I, J. L. Gay, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. Gay, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January, 1922.
C. E. CAMPBELL, Notary Public

Correct—Attest: W. F. Kidd, J. J. Branaman, John W. Welch, Directors.

LILY WHITE FLOUR

Better than ever. It bakes everything

KENTUCKY CORN MEAL

Best on the market. Always fresh. Sold at reasonable prices and guaranteed by all grocers

MANUFACTURED AT HOME

Berea Milling Company

BEREA

KENTUCKY

BEREA-RICHMOND AUTO LINE

Time-Table	
Leaves Richmond (Glyndon Hotel)	7:00 a. m.
Arrives Berea	7:45 a. m.
Leaves Berea (Boone Tavern)	10:00 a. m.
Arrives Richmond	10:45 a. m.
Fare \$1.35	

Classified Advertisements

Hammond Typewriter for sale, cheap. Howard Hudson.

FOR SALE

Good seven-room house; price right. See J. W. HOSKINS.

HOUSE TO RENT

My home on Boone street, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Mrs. Ely Baker on Chestnut street.

FOR SALE—A good 3-inch axle

Birdsall wagon, comparatively new. Will accept good note or cash. B. B. Boen, 63 Center Street.

FOR RENT—Three rooms, furnished or unfurnished. For other information call on J. G. Chasteen, first dwelling south of Swinford's store, on West Union pike.

Will sell or trade pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels for others of same breed of different strain. Call E. W. Lockin, R. R. No. 2, Box 14, Berea, Ky.

TO CORRECT A MISTAKE

I have not removed to Richmond. On November 15 I reopened the Robinson Hospital at Berea, and I am permanently located here. Phone Berea, 141.

(Signed) B. F. Robinson, M.D.

THE MT. JACKSON SANITARIUM COMPANY

has made a substantial reduction in rates, effective January 1-22. Make reservations now. West Washington street cars stop at the door. Phone Belmont 1579, Indianapolis, Indiana.

I Want to Do Your Shoe Repairing

I want an opportunity to convince you that I CAN SAVE YOU MONEY and give your feet comfort. And I want to further convince you that our work and material is of the very best, coupled with quick service, at prices no higher than you pay for inferior work and poor service. All work guaranteed.

See THOMA

Short Street Berea, Ky.

CO-NO-MO Removes CORNS

and CALLOUSES Quickly, Safely, in a new and better way. CO-NO-MO is a neat, UNIQUE device. The last word of science. No knife. Antiseptic, Drugless.

Try this hygienic and SAFE WAY. Order it today—NOW! You will never want to be without it. GUARANTEED: Money refunded if not satisfied. Price 50c. Mail orders promptly filled.

CO-NO-MO MFG. CO., Laboratory Sales Dept., 204 Continental Trust Bldg., Washington, D.C.



DANGEROUS

Bug Watchman—Hey, you idiot, don't smoke around that powder can!

THE CITIZEN

A non-partisan family newspaper published every Thursday by
BEREA PUBLISHING CO. (Incorporated)

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Editor JAMES M. REINHARDT, Managing Editor

Entered at the postoffice at Berea, Ky., as second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, \$1.50; six months, 85 cents; three months, 50 cents. Payable in advance.

Foreign Advertising Representative, The American Press Association.

Legalized Wife Beating

For the information of our readers, we reprint a short article that appears in the January number of the Mentor Magazine. Those who are having first hand experience with wives of the present generation are able to appreciate the progress that has been made by wives from the Middle Ages to the present day. Woman has more to be thankful for in the progress of civilization than man because she has achieved greater victories. If power and domination are human characteristics, woman's career has been one of successful triumphs, while man must admit that he is not the lord of all creation that he once was. Please read for your edification:

"Some centuries ago a husband was permitted by law to beat his wife. Sentimentally woman's power was great, socially it was small, and legally it was nil. This was in the Middle Ages, when a Scotch law held that a woman who committed trespass without the knowledge of her husband was liable to be chastised 'like a child under age', and there was also a law that no man should beat his wife with a stick thicker than his little finger.

"It is difficult to confine exactly the character of the medieval lady, for from the time of Charlemagne until the end of the sixteenth century she was the subject of exaggerated devotion, and unbridled satire. Roswitha, a gifted nun of the tenth century, who wrote plays, and Christine de Pisan, a poet of the fifteenth century, give pictures that show she had but two choices in life, matrimony or the cloister.

"The second was perhaps the more enviable fate of the two, certain records indicate. For example, the nuns of Great St. Helen's, London, were rebuked by a fifteenth-century bishop for hemming their veils with gold and keeping lapdogs in their cloisters—a more amusing life, probably, than that of the married gentlewoman immured in a marsh-girt stronghold, while her lord rode forth in pursuit of the wild boar or was off crusading.

"The greater part of medieval lady's time and intelligence was devoted to works of piety. Almsgiving was strongly encouraged by the church and diligently practiced by the faithful. There is a French legend which speaks of a certain Countess of Mans who cared for thirty fatherless children, and who at her death was seen surrounded by a cloud of light in which were small children.

"The medieval lady's great fault, it seems, was her talkativeness. The Knight of la Tour-Landry, in a book which he wrote for the instruction of his motherless daughters, tells how an English king sent an ambassador to choose a wife for him from among the daughters of the King of Denmark. The oldest was the fairest, 'she winked oft and spake before she understood what was said to her, and ever beat her eye-lids together,' and was rejected by the ambassador, as was the second daughter, who had 'marvelous much knowledge'; the third, who was less fair, but better behaved, received the crown, to her own astonishment and that of her sisters.

"Another tale of the old knight's tells of a young lady whose face was blue by reason of the scantiness of the gown she wore one winter day, and was rejected in favor of a less comely sister who was warmly clad and ruddy of hue.

"Insincerity was the other great fault of the medieval lady, if the fierce attacks of the satirists of the times are indicative of her character. An old bard sings, 'There were three wily, three witty there were, a fox, a friar, and a woman.' Woman was depicted as a chattering, fickle creature, and her grotesque headdress, particularly, called forth the anger of monkish chroniclers.

"If these things suggest a somber picture of married life in the Middle Ages, there are many records of happy marriages. Richard II left instructions in his will that on his monument he and his wife should be represented with interlocked hands; and no woman was better loved than 'Blanche the Duchess', the first wife of John of Gaunt; two outstanding examples of history."

Woodrow Wilson Foundation

We have been interested and somewhat amused by the pro and con discussions and presentations of former President Wilson by his ardent admirers and his likewise ardent despisers. The anti-Wilson newspapers are fearful lest he should live in the minds of the American people, and it causes us to laugh to note the methods used by the pro-Wilson papers in their fight to keep his memory alive. We see pictures of Wilson with his glasses on, and with his glasses off; with his stovepipe hat and without his stovepipe hat; with his back toward the camera, and with his face toward the camera—on his sixty-fifth birthday and the day before his sixty-fifth birthday. This is all unnecessary. The principles and ideals of Wilson are growing with leaps and bounds throughout the country, and the somewhat cheap method adopted by his ardent supporters among the newspapers adds not a whit to his prominence, nor makes a single step toward keeping alive his memory in the world. Great issues, great principles, and masterful men will live in spite of contradiction or "scotching." Just as Theodore Roosevelt forced ahead in spite of reactionary opposition, so will any man who gives himself a living sacrifice to a just principle, march on. There came a time when the American people thought that Theodore Roosevelt was great enough to be memorialized. People of all political opinions, regardless of their former friendship or opposition, entered the campaign, and all of us were proud to be the owners of bronze Roosevelt buttons.

We have now reached the period when some of the ablest men in America have conceived that the peace principles of Woodrow Wilson should be given a permanent place in the thought of America. To carry out this idea, the Woodrow Wilson Foundation has been started under the leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Cleveland H. Dodge, Hamilton Holt, Henry Morganthau, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and an executive and educational commission of some fifty statesmen, financiers, and university presidents. Awards from the income of the Foundation will be made, from time to time, by a nationally constituted committee to the individual or group that has rendered, within a specified period, meritorious service to democracy, public welfare, liberal thought, or peace through justice. This is not a partisan project. It is not fostered by former President Wilson. It is a foundation that should have been established long ago, but until the World War came on, the peace consciousness of America was not sufficiently alert to comprehend the importance of such a movement. It is too important a matter to wait until Woodrow Wilson is dead, and no living American is so much entitled to the name, therefore it is timely and proper for such a movement to be started before his death.

The campaign will start next Sunday, and every patriotic American citizen is invited to make a contribution toward this fund which has no connection with Woodrow Wilson other than to bear his name. No funds will be solicited, as it is against the principles of the Foundation to beg for money, but anyone who feels constrained to become a member of this Foundation by a contribution is invited to leave his gift at The Citizen Office.

"WHERE IS THE NAZARENE?"

Under the above heading I published a poem in The Citizen a few days ago. It seems that some readers of the paper were unable to grasp the meaning. For their benefit I wish to say that the poem was written from a Scriptural text. The text is the first two words of the fifth verse of the Thirteenth Chapter of Second Corinthians.

—Alson Baker

EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Moore have the sympathy of their friends and neighbors in the loss of their little daughter, Mabel, who has just died at the age of six months and four days. None but those who have had a like experience can fully comprehend their sorrow, but we may all hope for them that as the days go by the sweet memories of the little one and the assurance of her resting now in the loving arms of the Heavenly Father will chase away the bitterness of their grief.

Two little snow wings
Softly flutter to and fro;
Two tiny childish hands
Beckon still to me below;

Two tender angel eyes
Watch me ever earnestly;
Thru the loopholes of the skies
Baby's looking out for me."

ONE WORD MORE

The article in last week's Citizen by S. M. Mayfield is very suitable as the closing chapter of the discussion about evolution. At this time, without reopening the discussion, I would like to state very briefly the purpose I had in initiating it.

Two theories have been proposed as to the origin of species, viz: evolution and special creation. Some people hold that the Bible positively teaches the latter and that it is impossible to believe the Bible and the evolution theory. Others, like myself, believe that the Biblical language is neutral as between the two theories. The former teaching, either by theologians or by scientists, tends to make skeptics of those who are inclined to believe in evolution. It was my purpose, therefore, not to prove that evolution is a true theory—I care comparatively little what anyone thinks about that question—but to state in plain and simple terms what the theory is and to show that the language of the Bible does not contradict it, and thus to save our young people (and others) from needless doubt and skepticism as to the Christian faith. I will also add what I said at the end of one of my first articles, that I would be very glad to talk with any one, especially a student, who has any doubt or difficulty in regard to this matter.

—Geo. H. Felton

DOES YOUR AD SOUND TRUE

When a man writes an advertisement he should read it over very carefully to avoid overstatements. We are naturally enthusiastic about the goods we sell; it is natural for us to exaggerate a little.

Avoid this danger. Your readers are on the look out. If they think you are trying to "bally hoo" them into buying, they become wary.

It's much better to say simply, "We've just received a mighty good shipment of prunes" than to shout about "our magnificent array of succulent dried fruits."

Don't you see?... It's all just a simple matter of straightforward English.

Ask your local editor. He's a writer. He can give you valuable help in writing ads which pay.

—Advertising Club of St. Louis

IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR

Jackson served an apprenticeship with a saddler.

Polk was the first "dark horse" to be elected President.

Fillmore was the only President who made no inaugural address.

Grant, Hayes and Benjamin Harrison were the only bearded Presidents.

Eighteen of the Presidents were at some time during their lives in active military service.

William Henry Harrison was the head of the largest presidential family, having six sons and four daughters.

Arthur was the handsomest man who ever occupied the presidential chair, and was also regarded as the "best dresser."

Monroe abandoned the practice of law when a young man and was afterward, and until his election as President, always a public officer.

Monroe was so involved in debt at the time of his death that it was necessary for his friends to provide funds for the funeral expenses.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Bible School topic: Elijah's Challenge of Baal Worship. Golden text: This is the victory that hath overcome the world, even our faith.—I. John 4:5. Who is he that overcometh the world but he that believeth that Jesus is the Son of God? Faith is the victory.

We had a fine service last Lord's Day. All officers and teachers present except Men's Bible Class teacher. We were sorry to note his absence on account of sickness. We hope him a speedy recovery that he will be with us next Lord's Day.

The attendance was good for the day—101 reported. If you are not attending Bible School, we will be glad for you to enroll with us. Come on. We cordially invite visitors.

R. Boyd Baker, of Corbin, was with our church Saturday evening and Sunday morning, also Sunday evening. Bro. Baker has a pleasing personality, and is a forceful speaker, and comes to us with the best recommendations. His message Sunday evening was very good. Subject: "How to Study the New Testament." The membership that heard Brother Baker were well pleased. A meeting was called just after the Sunday evening service. It was recommended by the official board and approved by the membership that a call be given him at once as minister. Same was accepted by Bro. Baker. He will be with us next Saturday evening 7:15, Sunday 11:00 a. m., Sunday evening 7:15. You are cordially invited to hear him. Come and get acquainted.

C. E. Society will meet by special invitation with C. E. Society at the Union Church, Sunday evening.

Prayer meeting every Thursday evening, 7:00 o'clock.

PRETTY AND HARMLESS BOMB

Device Would Seem to Be a Decided Improvement on the Old-Fashioned Firecracker.

A toy bomb that really explodes is the novel idea of Louis F. Duck of De Kalb, Ill. It is quite safe for youngsters' use, and exciting.

The thing is of wood. The body of the bomb is spherical, but with a neck into which a plug fits. Upward from the plug extends a little rod which passes through a disk, and upon the rod, above the disk, a rubber head fits. The head is shaped like a cork, with a hole through it to admit the rod, and it carries three feathers.

Two or three paper caps are put in the bottom of the hole in the bomb.



Pleasing and Harmless.

body. Then the plug is pushed into the hole so that its lower end shall be in contact with the caps. The rubber head that carries the feathers is stuck on the upper end of the rod and the bomb is ready for use.

The way to use it is to throw it up into the air, or drop it from a height upon a hard pavement. The shock of the impact explodes the caps with a loud report, the force of the explosion serving to throw the feather-headed plug up into the air.

The plug goes up with the feathers downward, but reverses and descends to the ground with a whirling motion, caused by the feathers, that is altogether delightful.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Only One.

"Did she marry him for his money?"
"I wouldn't want to say that exactly, and yet I can't think of any other reason one would marry him for."

WOMAN'S CLUB

January 4 the Woman's Club held group meetings.

The Literary and Home Economic group met with Miss Moore at the Tavern. A splendid Dante program was given, in charge of Mrs. Dix and Mrs. Vaughn.

The Educational and Music group met with Mrs. Noble. An Educational Survey by Mrs. Wertenberger made a very instructive program.

Civics and Social Hygiene group met with Mrs. Taylor. There was a good attendance and a pleasant social time. Much interest was taken in the report of the committee who visited the jail and the county farm at Christmas time.

A bountiful treat of candy, apples, oranges, and nuts was taken to the inmates of both institutions. A large part of the treat was contributed by the Epworth League and the Methodist pastor accompanied the committee from the club. They reported a cordial reception and great joy both in the giving and the receiving. It is hoped that arrangements can be made by this committee for services in both institutions before long. Other organizations will doubtless be glad to cooperate in this work. The need for better equipment for the public school lunch was discussed with much interest.

The general meeting, January 18, at Masonic Hall, with the Literary Committee in charge, promises to be a very interesting meeting. Dr. Raine will give an interpretation of a play (selected).

Easily Arranged.

"This illustration won't do," said the novelist.

"Why not?" asked the artist.
"You've drawn my heroine on horseback. She's an invalid and that's what makes the book so confounded pathetic."

"Well, let this picture represent her as she was before she lost her health."

HALF A SENTENCE.

"Rastus," said the judge sternly, "you're plain no account and shiftless and for this fight I'm going to send you away for a year at hard labor."

"Please, judge," interrupted Mrs. Rastus from the rear of the courtroom, "will yo' honah jes' kinder split dat sentence? Don't send him away from home, but let dat hard labor stand."—Legion of Honor.

Back Home to Roost.

Jones (energetically helping the bazaar)—Won't you put in for this cushion?

Visitor—Oh, no, thanks.
Jones—Of course, it's rather useless and gaudy, and so forth; and, personally, I think the design's rotten. But, do put in for it?

Visitor—No, thanks; I made it.

No Doubt.

"Miss Plain says you told her she was pretty. How does your conscience sound the strain?"

"Oh, I told her the truth."
"The truth? You don't really mean to say you think—"

"Of course not. I told her she was as pretty as she could be. That's safe."

OLD ROVERS

When I was a boy there came to me
The wisp of a Rover dream,
A laughing lad who was made for mirth
And happiness supreme.

And over the sea and round the world
We wandered and roved together,
A lilt of a song in the hearts of us
In fair and stormy weather.

But life took its toll, and tide, and time,
And quavering grew the song,
And days so short when we both were young,
Now old, are gray and long.

But yet of a night when sighs the wind
And shining the starry sky,
We meet and talk as old men are wont
Of the glad old days gone by.

And once again we are laughing lads
Gayly and in fine feather,
A lilt of song in the hearts of us—
We tramp old trails together.
—Edmund Leamy in New York Sun.

Southern Agriculturist

NASHVILLE, TENN.

The Giant of the South

Its immense popularity is due not only to the fact that every line in it is written for Southern farm families by men and women who know and appreciate Southern conditions, but to the practically unlimited personal service that is given to subscribers without charge.

Every year we answer thousands of questions on hundreds of different subjects—all without charge. When you become a subscriber this invaluable personal service is yours. That is one reason why we have

375,000 Circulation

The Rhode Island Reds was the talk last year.
Let's talk about a hen house this year.

**We Sell Rough Lumber at Our
Mill for \$1.50 per 100 Feet**
And also good locust posts for 14c.
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MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

DOLLARS AND CENTS—ALSO A LOT OF GOOD EATING

The County Agent visited James Wagers, W. T. Lutes and Henry C. A. Hollingsworth the other day and found some very interesting things.

Mr. Wagers is feeding and housing 9 hens and 2 pullets and getting from 128 to 135 eggs per month. During the month of December he gathered 128 eggs. The pullets were hatched early and started to laying in September.

Mr. Wagers said, "I believe in raising Crimson Clover and R. I. Reds."

Mr. Lutes is gathering one and one-half to two dozen eggs each day from his flock of birds this winter. He feeds a warm mash in the morning. This mash is made up of table scraps and shorts. He keeps a dry feed before the birds all the time, consisting of oats, wheat, buckwheat, and shorts. In addition to this the birds have free access to growing rye and grits—plenty of water is absolutely necessary.

Mr. Lutes has two pullets that began laying at the age of 5 months. This is a splendid record. Mr. Lutes says, "Care and feed will make eggs, make your choice and stay by it."

Mr. Henry C. A. Hollingsworth is a believer in more and Better Poultry. He has demonstrated this fact by building a new poultry house and selecting his flock of birds by careful breeding. He has 16 pullets and is getting from 10 to 16 eggs daily. He has his self-feeders in the poultry house, also watering troughs. The chickens are getting corn and egg mash besides some green feeds.

All of these men tell me that feed is necessary to get eggs. Not corn alone but wheat, oats, shorts, meat scraps, etc.

Feed and protect your birds this winter and enjoy the fresh eggs for breakfast.

Hatch Early

Fresh eggs are highest in the late fall and early winter. This is because the late molting hens are taking their annual vacation and growing a new crop of feathers at that time. The early molters, which have already grown their new feathers, are the poor layers. Don't blame the hens but raise some early pullets this year and they will lay while the hens are resting.

American Breeds (Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, etc.) begin to lay when about seven months old. Leghorns begin when about six months old. Figure out for yourself when your hatches should come off, but plan all of them for March and April.

If your hens do not want to set in time, get broody hens from a neighbor, or use an incubator.

OUR PRIZE WINNER JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL CLUB WALLACETON

It was in December of last year when we decided to organize an agricultural club in our school. I had talked agriculture and told the children of the great things that were being done in other places, and that we could do them here, too.

We organized with eight members, but we added fourteen to that, which made us a total of twenty-two members, eleven boys and eleven girls. They took sewing, poultry, corn, and swine raising.

Such a delight to work with those interested workers can never be known except by those who have worked with a similar bunch.

We had programs, and they were wide-awake programs, too. The children dressed to represent Irish, Negroes, and others. These programs were educational as well as entertaining. Several good papers were written and read by club members that were very instructive.

We had one picnic, but the remembrance of that one and of the good things to eat clings with us still.

We selected the name of "Our Prize Winner," shortened to O. P. W., for our club, and I think we lived up to our name right well. William Botkin won three blues on his pig at Berea County Fair. Joe Wilder three reds on pigs. Ossie Hill red on chickens. We won four championships. Clarence Wilder, on corn. Oswald Lamb, on best litter of pigs. Ossie Hill, on chickens. William Botkin, on pig.

We reorganized a few days ago with twenty-one members. The officers were: William Botkin, president; Joe Wilder, vice-president; Lillian Hutchins, secretary; Bernice Kindred, club leader; William Kindred, assistant club leader.

They took for 1922 corn, tobacco, potatoes, swine, tomatoes, poultry and sewing.

Club Leader and Teacher, Paint Lick, R. 1

MILK IS CHEAP

The cow is a wonderful machine for manufacturing food from grain and roughage. W. D. Nicholls has the following to say in the Southern Agriculturist:

From an economic standpoint milk is the cheapest of the animal foods. Armsby, one of our most eminent authorities in physiology and agricultural chemistry, has shown that a poor cow returns milk equivalent in food value to one fifth the food she has eaten, which is twice the return given by a good steer, and that a good milk cow is three times as efficient as the steer as a food producer. In this regard the cow exceeds every other food laboratory known.



Edith—How do you like being engaged to Harry?
Grace (a literary girl)—Oh, it's splendid! The dear fellow calls me a poem, envelopes me in his arms and seals it with a kiss.

Souvenir of Great Disaster.

Made of a piece of one of the railway carriages wrecked in the Tay bridge disaster in 1879, a snuff box has been bequeathed to the king by the will of James Tulloch, a laborer, whose body was recently recovered from the River Aine at Leeds. Tulloch's father, who worked near Tay bridge on the railway at the time of the disaster, was the maker of the snuff box.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white 51¢@52¢, No. 3 49¢@51¢, No. 4 white 47¢@49¢, No. 2 yellow 52¢@53¢, No. 4 yellow 48¢@49¢, No. 2 mixed 50¢@51¢.

Sound hay—Timothy per ton \$20.00 @21.00, clover mixed \$17.00 @18.00. Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.23@1.25, No. 3 red \$1.21@1.23, No. 4 red \$1.14@1.17, oats—No. 2 white 39¢@40¢, No. 3 white 37¢@38¢, No. 2 mixed 37¢@37½¢, No. 3 mixed 35¢@36¢.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 44¢, centralized extras 40¢, firsts 35¢ fancy dairy 33¢.

Eggs—Extra firsts 41¢, firsts 37¢ ordinary firsts 31¢.

Live Poultry—Fryers 2 lbs and over 30¢; fowls 4 lbs and over 24¢; under 4 lbs 20¢; roosters 14¢.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$6.50 @8.50; fair to good \$5.50@6.50; common to fair \$3.50@5.50, heifers good to choice \$6.50@7.50, fair to good \$5.50 @6.50, common to fair \$3.50@5.50, canners \$1.50@2.25, stock heifers \$3.50@4.50, stock steers \$4.50@6.00.

Calves—Good to choice \$11.50@12.50; fair to good \$8.50@11.50; common and large \$4@7.

Sheep—Good to choice \$4@4.50, fair to good \$2.50@4, common \$1@2.00; lambs, fair to choice \$11.50@12.50, fair to good \$9@11.50.

Hogs—Heavy \$7.50@8.50; choice packers and butchers \$8.25; medium \$8.25 @8.50; common to choice heavy fat sows \$5@6.25; light shippers \$9, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$8@9.00.

Plant That Produces Wax.

In the north of Texas there is a vast, wild country which is "paved with gold" for the enterprising speculator. Here one can ride overland for six days without ever being out of sight of the candleilla plant—a weed from which a very high grade of wax is made. Huge fortunes await the men who will develop the industry of wax-making. As yet, only six factories are working. The candleilla plant grows from one to three feet high, and as many as 5,000 stems come from the same root. It flourishes in the poorest soil, and reproduces itself annually. The cost of labor is low, and the supply of material is incredibly vast. The wax is made by boiling and steaming the weed. The crude wax is refined and used in making candles, phonograph records, polishes, varnishes and even linoleum. And from the fibrous waste a good quality of paper is turned out.—Montreal Herald.



"Is your new typewriter named Alice?"
"Yes, why?"
"You always use that name when you talk in your sleep."
"Well, she does sleep poor work that she is always on my mind."

Sparrow Snake's Last Meal.

When walking through the fields, an Ontario reader says, he heard the terrific chirping and chattering of a ground sparrow, as though in fear. He investigated and found a black snake that looked as though it had swallowed an apple. He killed the snake and cut it in two just below the swelling in its body, and shook out a small sparrow. The bird opened its mouth to chirp, but couldn't, and died evidently from suffocation. The snake which was killed a couple of yards from the bird's nest measured about 20 inches.

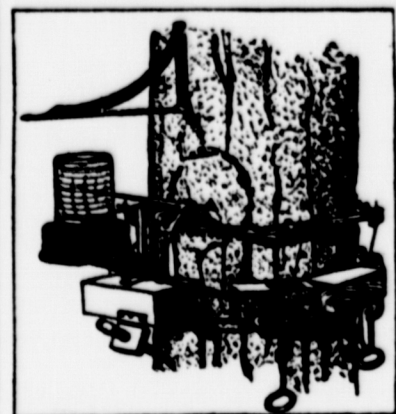
RECORDS GROWTH OF TREE

Apparatus Known as the "Dendograph" Does Useful Work in Garden of New York Park.

A maple tree in the Botanical gardens of Bronx park in New York is the subject of a very interesting experiment. It is being used in a test of the dendograph, an apparatus for recording the growth of a tree.

To a casual observer the tree appears to be merely the central support of a wire cage, such as might be used for housing some small animal, and many visitors possibly approach it with that in mind. There are four square walls of wire and a roof which meets the tree trunk above.

A closer look reveals that there are no animals or birds, although something that looks somewhat like a bird house is attached to a bracket at one side. This in reality is the little tin house or cover of the recording drum of the dendograph. Other parts of the apparatus are the collar and belt of blocks which encircle the tree and the recording rod which marks the tree's growth on the cylinder. The



Dendograph in Position.

collar arrangement is in contact with the trunk of the tree at only two points.

The instrument was installed before growth started. It gives a continuous record of all changes in volume in the trunk of the tree. It records these changes with extreme accuracy.

Having been satisfactorily installed, the dendograph needs no further adjustment, or, in fact, attention of any sort, excepting that once a week the clockwork must be wound and a new record sheet placed on the recording cylinder.

The tree whose daily and hourly growth is thus being noted and recorded is a young sugar maple about a foot in diameter, a native tree, not planted, but having sprung from a chance seed.

The official memoranda accompanying the dendograph stated that "the instrument consists essentially of a belt of blocks to be clamped around the trunk of a tree in such manner that it is believed that no modification of the growth action of the tree is caused except at the actual tangents where the blocks touch the tree. This belt of blocks serves as a stable support for the recorder and other parts of the apparatus."

The essential feature of the apparatus is the yoke, made up of slotted bars of barie, an alloy with a very low temperature coefficient, which is held in position by the upright "fingers" of spring brass wire which hold the yoke in place without exerting any notable pressure on the tree.

The War Is Over.

The Woman was passing a church on a west-side corner. It was a crisp evening and the electric light near by circled full upon a crippled colored man sitting on the top step of the church entrance. His dilapidated army hat spelled ex-serviceman. As the Woman slowed a jaunty doughboy, cap set at perilous angle, stooped at the foot of the stairs and breezed:

"Hello, old fellow, what's the matter?"

"All in, dead broke—and hungry," was the reply.

The doughboy turned his pockets out ruefully, and as a bit of small change clinked to the sidewalk he stooped, picked it up and handed it to the other, with:

"I'll get some more soon. Hope it brings yer luck."

"Thanks, bo!" answered the other.

Tears made the Woman hurry on.—Chicago Journal.

Of Primary Importance.

Proprietor—Money is a secondary matter to me.

Electrician—What's primary then?

Proprietor—My wife.

Electrician—How's that?

Proprietor—She spends all my secondary.—The Scotsman.



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HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by the Home Economics Department of Berea College

HOME CARE OF THE SICK

By Helen R. Kersey

Section II.

Care of Patient in the Bed

The bed for the sick patient must be away from the rest of the family, if at all possible, and there should be a "reign of quiet," with almost no visitors. The iron bed, enamelled white with good springs and mattress is the most sanitary and most easily kept clean. To be sure that the mattress is well protected, place a "draw sheet" across at a little below the middle of the bed. This draw sheet may be rubber, or it may be merely a strip of oil-cloth at least a yard wide, and long enough to cross the bed and tuck under the mattress on the sides.

Over the draw sheet is spread the regular muslin sheet (called the linen sheet in this paper). This sheet should be about three yards in length and two and a half yards in width, in order that it can be folded under the mattress at the ends and sides. This is very important because it not only is sanitary but it protects and lengthens the life of the mattress. In placing the sheet on the bed, fold the ends under the mattress first; catch up the corner of the sheet and place it close against the side of the mattress, making a triangular or "envelope" fold at the side-end. Arrange the corners in this way and tuck the sides smoothly under the mattress. Do not allow any wrinkles to be in the sheets as they cause bed sores for the patient.

The top sheet should be placed with the end under the foot of the mattress. Make two lengthwise folds in the top sheet to allow plenty of room for the patient's feet. These folds should be gradually smoothed out at the head of the bed. Blankets should be placed loosely over the sheet, but tucked in at the foot to insure warmth for the feet. The top sheet is folded down over the blankets at the head of the bed, to protect them. Over the blankets a wash counterpane or a sheet should be placed to protect the blankets. The top of the counterpane can be folded under the blankets and sheet to hold them together. The pillows for a sick bed should be soft and easily fluffed into shape to afford as much comfort as possible for the sick person.

The "bed rest" is a convenience which can be made with an ordinary, straight chair. The chair is turned until the top of the back and the front of the seat are resting on the bed with the chair legs at the head of the bed. The back of the inverted chair forms a good rest for the patient when he wishes to sit up in bed. It is well to use this at meal time, when a neat tray can hold the food and be placed on the patient's lap.

Of course a sick person should be clothed in only a loose, comfortable night dress which allows plenty of freedom for the body. Neither a child nor an adult should be allowed to "lie around" when he is not feeling well. If he is too sick to be out of the bed and to be active, he should be undressed and put in bed. Not only is it most unhealthful and insanitary for the wearer to lie in bed in his ordinary clothing, but it is very hard on the clothes. The simple hospital gown is the most convenient for the patient to wear, for it is entirely open at the back, but any clean, loose night dress will be very good to use.

When the patient's bedding and clothing are to be changed for fresh, clean ones great care must be taken that he is not exposed to cold. Many deaths have been caused by careless handling of the sick instead of by the disease. When changing the linen the nurse will gently move the patient to one side of the bed. If the patient is unable to move himself in the bed two persons can easily move him without hurting him. They stand at the side of the bed to which they wish to move the patient; one person slides his arm under the patient's shoulder, the other places an arm under his knees and both lift gently at the same time and pull him toward them. The soiled under sheet can then be rolled up to the patient's side and the uncovered side of the bed dressed with a fresh sheet—the unused half is rolled up directly by the roll of the soiled sheet. If the patient can move himself he should be on his side—and face the side of the bed—while the sheets are being changed and then turn across these rolled sheets to the fresh side of the bed. If he must be lifted the two persons should work from the side to which they wish him moved. While this is being done the top covers should not be removed if the room is less than 72 degrees F. If it is cold the upper sheet can be changed under the blankets.

The gown, too, must be changed under the covers.

To change the ordinary gown, gently pull it up until it is about the patient's chest and shoulders. Then remove one sleeve at a time from the

arms, and take it over the head. Put on the fresh one in the same way—over the head first, then over the arms singly, and then work the gown down smoothly.

Bathing the patient is another very essential part of home nursing. This should be done when the room is from 72 degrees to 75 degrees F. Have two single blankets or sheets to put under and over the patient while the bath is being given. A large basin or bowl, two wash cloths, two or three towels, pure soap (Ivory soap is very good), plenty of hot and cold water and a pail or slop jar for the waste water are necessary.

Place one blanket or sheet under the patient in the same manner that the sheets were changed, the other one, over him and remove the gown. Begin by bathing the face and ears first. Go over the body in this order: face, ears, neck, arms, chest and abdomen, feet and legs, then turn the patient on side and wash the back, and while in this position rub the back and shoulders with alcohol. Turn the patient on back again and wash the pubic region.

Be very careful not to uncover at one time more of the body than is absolutely necessary. Wash, dry thoroughly and cover each part of the body before going on to the next. Lay towels between the parts being washed and the blankets, in order to keep the latter dry. Do not be afraid of using plenty of water on the patient. Be sure to dry thoroughly between fingers and toes and the folds of the body. If the patient is tired after the bath, leave him between the bath blankets for awhile, then put on the gown and remove the bath blankets. The bath should be given each day, about an hour after breakfast. After the bath the hair should be combed and the teeth cleaned.

Baths given to relieve pain or to reduce the temperature of the body should be given only on the advice of a doctor. A cold sponge bath will reduce fever. Cold and hot packs are given to ease pain, to quiet the nerves and to induce sleep. When the pack is given a rubber sheet or a blanket are necessary both under and over the patient. To induce sleep in a restless or nervous patient, two sheets are wrung from a tub of water at from 70 to 80 degrees F. Tuck the sheets about the patient and fold blankets over the sheets and pin them securely. Put an ice bag or ice pack on the head and a hot water bag at the feet. The patient may be left in this pack for one or two hours—but no cold air must be allowed to strike him at this time. This pack will induce sleep. Often warm blankets can take the place of the warm pack, but cold applications should be made to the head and hot water applications at the feet to induce sleep.

The "counter-irritant"—anything hot or cold applied to the skin which helps to draw the blood to the surface and away from an inflamed part is often used to relieve pain. The hot water bag is the usual one used. The bag should not be too full, and the water very hot but not boiling. A bag filled too full or filled with boiling water may burst and scald the patient badly. (For such a burn apply iodine and ointment or salve, or moist cloths). The air should be forced out of the hot water bag before using, and the bag wrapped in a towel.

Another counter-irritant is the poultice, made usually from flax seed. The water should be boiling, then enough of the flax seed meal added to let the mixture drop from a spoon. A teaspoonful of soda to a half-pint of water added to the mixture makes the poultice light. Beat mixture until it is light, spread on a cloth, fold in the edges of the cloth and place on the inflamed or irritated spot. Do not use poultices for abscesses, as they keep the tissues warm and moist, forming conditions favorable to the growth of germs.

Mustard plasters are made for adults by mixing one part of mustard with eight parts of flour and stirring this in hot water. For children the plaster should be one part mustard to sixteen parts flour. To prevent blistering, rub the part of the body to which the plaster is to be applied, with oil, vaseline, or the white of an egg. The plaster should be left on from ten to fifteen minutes. Mustard plasters are used for colds on the chest, lumbago and cold in the back and shoulders.

Moist heat is more penetrating than dry and relieves pain more quickly, when there is an ache or inflamed condition. During the application of these packs, or the giving of the baths, it is very important that no cold air should strike the patient; but at all times there should be plenty of fresh air in the room. Keep plenty of covers over the patient, and thoroughly air the room two or three times a day, if the room cannot be well ventilated all the time.

PUBLIC AUCTION

Tuesday, January 17, 10:00 A.M. Rain or Shine

82-Acre Farm of John E. Ragen

LOCATION

In Madison county, Kentucky, three and one-fourth miles from Richmond, on the Barnes Mill pike and joins the land of Clavin Agee, Albin Cornelison and Tom Smith.

IMPROVEMENTS

Three-room house in fair condition, combination stock and tobacco barn, (will house 12 acres of tobacco) built in 1920 and one of the best barns in Madison County, being 48x180 feet. Shingle roof and two stripping rooms.

DESCRIPTION OF LAND

This farm contains 82 acres, there being cultivated this year the following acreage: 20 acres in corn, 18 acres in wheat and 12 acres in tobacco. This land is gently rolling and is a Hagerstown loam formation upon which rests a deep Blue Grass sod suitable for any kind of crops. There is a part of this land that is VIRGIN SOIL, never plowed, and tobacco raisers know what that means under the present prices of tobacco. This tract of land is well watered by ponds, springs and pools, well fenced both inside and line fences. There is 25,000 feet of standing timber on this tract of land, enough to supply all outbuilding purposes. Remember this land is on the Barnes Mill pike and close to Richmond where educating facilities are known the world over. You can live on this farm and hear the tolling of the church bells of the above named city, and when you mention good land this is given up to be the best in the Burley Belt. The Fitzpatrick farm was considered by all good judges to be one of the best farms in Madison County and this 82 acres is a part of the Fitzpatrick holdings. When you buy land in this classification you are assured that your toil will not be fruitless.

Terms liberal and made known on day of sale. Possession to be given at once. BE ON HAND.

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East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

Kerby Knob

Kerby Knob, Jan. 6.—Several from this place attended court at McKee Monday.—Conley Flanery returned to Louisville last Saturday after spending a few days with homefolks.—Misses Lillie and Arley Farmer spent Saturday night and Sunday with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Farmer.—Misses Icy and Earsie Farmer were in Privett Wednesday of this week.—Mr. and Mrs. Dexter Welch spent Wednesday of this week with Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Farmer.—Born, last week, to Mr. and Mrs. Riley Simpson, a fine girl.—Miss Bertha Holcomb spent Wednesday of this week with Mrs. E. B. Flanery.—E. B. Flanery and Jack Farmer are summoned to serve on the jury next week.—Nath Neely and John Sandlin passed thru here Thursday with Geo. Sizemore. They had recaptured him. He broke jail Monday night.—Mr. and Mrs. Minor Gordon were visiting at Chadwell last Saturday night and Sunday.

Hugh

Hugh, Jan. 8.—Christmas and New Year passed by very quietly at this place.—Rev. Jim Hard failed to fill his regular appointment at this place the 4th.—Gertie and Fannie Abrams entered school at Berea last week for the Winter Term.—Mildred Kindred has recently moved to the house vacated by Chester Norville.—Uncle Dan Clemmons and wife are with their son, Johnnie, for the winter.—Roy McKinney lost a fine horse last week. It was found in the barn with one of its legs broken.—Mrs. Roy McKinney is visiting her parents at Berea since Christmas.—Willie Abrams started for Ohio last Saturday.—Jim Clemmons is in school at Berea this term.—Joe Croley of Bobtown was visiting mother and brothers last week.—Babies were born to the following people during the latter part of December: Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jake Cates, a fine boy, named Angel; to Mr. and Mrs. Ere Powell, a girl, named Nannie Elizabeth; to Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Powell, a boy; to Mr. and Mrs. Loyd Stewart, a boy.—Mrs. Ellie Lynch is on the sick list.

Drip Rock

Drip Rock, Jan. 7.—Warm weather still continues in this vicinity, but the New Year entered quite cold.—J. R. Clark, W. J. Richardson, Sim Hobbs and Mack McKinney are bedding logs this week where the Christmas tide carried them far up in the bottom.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Richardson and children were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Isaacs Saturday night and Sunday.—Mrs. Lizzie Webb visited Mrs. Etta Lakes Saturday night.—John Jack Sparks and daughter, Rosa, spent Wednesday with Mrs. Margaret Sparks.—We are glad to read in The Citizen of this week of Tyra Laihart's great success in capturing so many moonshiners stills. He needs to make a visit to our end of the county and raid some of the King moonshiners here.—Mrs. Etta Lakes visited her sister, Mrs. Maggie McQueen, Friday night.—Misses Ethel and Olla Laihart's schools have closed and they have returned to Berea to take another course in school there this winter.—Miss Nina Fowler and Miss Georgia McQueen spent Saturday night and Sunday with their cousin, Miss Vivian Lakes.—Kirt Alcorn, D. C. Alcorn, Jr., and Roy Williams are bedding ties in South Fork Creek this week.—Mrs. Affie Richardson and children visited Mr. and Mrs. Orger Rice Tuesday night.—Mr. and Mrs. Tomie Coffey are pleased over the arrival of a little baby girl in their home. Mother and baby doing well.—Another man has been killed in Jackson county. Bill Gay, a merchant at Foxtown, shot and killed Ben Feltie, December 30, in his store. It is reported that Feltie was running on Gay with a knife and telling him he would cut his head off, and Gay shot him. Judge Johnson has quite a lot of murder cases to try this court for his beginning, but we hope he will

give such cases the enforcement of the law.—Roy B. Williams visited Pall Isaacs Saturday night.—A few around here are attending Circuit Court at McKee this week.—Uncle Scott Blanton lost a fine cow last week.—Jim Isaacs visited Bud Isaacs from Wednesday till Friday.

Goochland

Goochland, Jan. 9.—We are having some very muddy cold weather at present.—Circuit Court convened at McKee Monday with a full docket, there being nine murder cases to be tried this court. This will give Judge Johnson a chance to show his hand against the law-breakers. We are proud to think that our new officer is looking after the law violators in every way to bring them to justice, and let them know what it means to violate the statute laws and federal laws of this old commonwealth. The bootleggers are going to have to give up the job that they have held so long without being hindered and what good old quiet times it will bring on the people. O, but if everybody would live as they should live, we would have a heaven on earth. I hope if they can't be persuaded to quit their lawless ways that they will be made to do so and that the time has come that lawlessness will have to stop.

Carico

Carico, Jan. 9.—There has been some snow and cold weather in these parts. Our new judge is waking up the boys around here in the whisky question. There is a great number of citizens summoned to the court today. Hurrah for our judge.—Wess Summers is very poorly at this writing.—Robert Summers is better at present.—Our district school at Flat Top is out in three weeks.—John Summers is down with gripe and cold.—George Sparks is employed to teach out the rest of the Old Bend School.—The holiness people tried to hold meeting at the Black Lick schoolhouse last Sunday but the meeting was torn up with a drunken crowd. A shot was fired thru the house and clubbed George Lear was hurt very badly.—Ore Tussey killed three large hogs Friday.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Shulthies of Hamilton are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Angel, at present.

Bond

Bond, Jan. 6.—School at this place has closed. It has been the most successful term ever taught at Bond. The attendance was better than ever before. The teachers were Elbert Teague and Miss Susie Watson.—N. D. Ison has sold his restaurant to a Mr. Bond from High Knob, Ky.—Anderson Fox and Ethel Strong were married December 29, and departed the same day for Indianapolis, Ind.—A community house is being built on Bond Hill which will be used for Sunday-school and other public gatherings.—Leonard Moore visited homefolks during the holidays and has now returned to Richmond to attend school at the E. K. S. N.—Charley Pennington and Lula Vaughn were married yesterday at the home of the bride. We wish them much joy.—Wm. Langdon and John William's daughter married recently.—Miss Flora Strong closed her school at Pigeon Roost December 31, with a program and "New Year's tree."—Miss Mamie Jody will begin a winter school at Pigeon Roost January 9.

Gray Hawk

Gray Hawk, Jan. 9.—Circuit court is going on at McKee and the boys are looking shy. They dread Hiram J. Johnson, our new judge.—J. B. Bingham has been hauling rock for the last few days and filling mud holes in the roads. We hope the time will soon come that we can have a pike instead of mud holes.—Everett Bailey of Barbourville is paying home folks a visit thru the holidays.—J. T. Tinscher made a business trip to Bond Saturday.—Miss Lola Bingham, Miss Bessie Tinscher, Joe Hogan, Everett Bailey were dinner guests of Miss Lizzie Hunter, Sunday.—W. B. Metcalf is doing grand jury service at

McKee this week.—Rev. Harve Johnson will preach at M. E. Church the first Sunday in next month. Everybody is invited to come.—Christmas passed and the quietest time that has ever been at Gray Hawk—not a gun fired or a loud hollow.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Threelinks

Threelinks, Jan. 9.—Rev. Harding preached at Pleasant Hill Saturday.—John Hale was in Threelinks Saturday and Sunday.—Rev. Curtis Martin and his Bro. Buel, of Tuscola, Ill., have been with their Bro. Joseph, of Goochland, for a few days.—Mrs. Henry Martin, who died in Tuscola, last week, was brought back to Kentucky Sunday and laid to rest in the family cemetery at Pleasant Hill Church. She had been a faithful member of the Baptist Church at Pleasant Hill for many years. She had spent most of her life in Kentucky, but a few years ago she moved to Illinois, when she lived with one of her sons. She leaves to mourn her loss nine children, seven boys and two girls, and was the mother of sixteen children, seven of whom are dead. The family have our sympathy in this hour of bereavement. Her spirit smiles from that bright shore, and softly whispers weep no more.—Jim Griffin has been visiting his sister, Lou Phillips, for a few days.—Lee King of Berea was thru here selling range stoves this week.—J. W. N. Jones was in McKee on business Monday.—A lot of the boys have been hauling their tobacco to Richmond and claim to be getting a good price.—W. W. Anglin, deputy sheriff of Mt. Vernon, passed thru here on Monday.—Luck to The Citizen and all its readers.—A better year, a better people.

Cooksburg

Cooksburg, Jan. 7.—We have had beautiful weather for the time of year.—Mrs. Lewis Owens is very ill with pneumonia fever.—Christmas passed off quietly in spite of the moonshine. We are looking forward for better times, as our new officers are going day and night and will meet Mr. Laihart at the line with a general clean up.—Mrs. Nannie Griffin spent Saturday with Mrs. M. F. Thomas.—Mrs. Cora Mullins is on the sick list at this writing.—D. M. Singleton was appointed deputy clerk in this vicinity for the next four years.—C. L. Thomas is working on a house for Mrs. Mollie Singleton.—The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Singleton recently and left a fine boy, christened Rovie; also left one at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Vanzant, christened Hubert Franklin.—Little Conrad Thomas caught his first rabbit on Christmas morning, and it took a house full of people to stand him.—Hurrah for The Citizen, for it is the best paper in the mountains for us to take. Cheer up and let us all read it.

Rockford

Rockford, Jan. 8.—Farmers are busy getting their tobacco ready for the market. Pinhookers have been buying some tobacco thru here. J. W. Gatliff sold 1,400 pounds of tobacco for \$420. This was a good price.—Frank Croucher got his house burned and all of its contents. He needs help badly. If your house were burned, would you be glad of help? He is a good neighbor, reader. Can you give something?—J. M. Bullen is on the puny list.—Miss Myrtle McCollom, who was operated on for appendicitis at the Robinson Hospital, is getting along nicely.—There are several cases of fever near Snyder.—Mrs. Gatliff, who has been sick for several days, is some better at this writing.—Joe Gatliff has bought a stock in the Berea and Disputanta Telephone Co.—Wm. Gadd of near Conway is moving to the house just vacated by Thomas Owen on the Clark farm.—Richard Shearer has been grading tobacco for J. W. Gatliff.—Samuel Croucher purchased a Jersey cow for \$50.—Some of the boys don't like the looks of a revenue man. Moonshiners are going to be scarce and but few in a hill. Our new county judge says they must have the benefit of the law.—Floyd Rich, while working for J. W. Todd, struck his ankle with an ax and was very badly hurt and was carried home by Everett Todd.—Mrs. B. Gallaway of Virginia and Mary Nundy are visiting their parents, Wm. and Nannie Rich, of Rockford.—Thomas Viars, son of W. C. Viars, is on the sick list.—Candy Thomas was in Rockford today.—There has been only one snow here this winter. It lasted only a few hours.

Disputanta

Disputanta, Jan. 8.—The holidays have passed off very quietly here and we have all entered into another new year, so let us strive to make the coming year a prosperous one.—We had our first snow to cover the ground, January 1, and have had cold rainy weather plentiful of late.—Miss Verdie Shearer has returned

home after spending a week with relatives near Berea.—Howard Payne has entered school at Berea for the Winter Term.—Mrs. Sam Shearer gave her neighbors a quilting party last Thursday. All had an enjoyable time.—Caleb Johnson has been spending several days with relatives here.—The Davis Branch school closed December 29 with a treat for the children.—Rachel Shearer received a nice present for attending every day. She is only six years old, and this was her first school. Rachel lives one and one-half miles from the school house and walked every day but one and that was on account of high-water. Miss Owens, our teacher, has returned to her home at Mt. Vernon and will go to school there this winter.—Maurice Hammond and sister, Roena, have returned to school at Berea after spending the holidays with homefolks.—Nora Gadd spent the holidays with relatives at Harts.—Rev. VanWinkle filled his appointment at Clear Creek Saturday night and Sunday.—Mrs. Jack Woods and little son Jack, Jr., of Cincinnati, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Payne, here.—Miss Mamie Thacker has entered school at McKee.—The little son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Thomas is very sick at this writing.—Success to The Citizen and its many readers the coming year.

MADISON COUNTY

Christmas Ridge

Christmas Ridge, Jan. 8.—Christmas went off quietly in this community.—Moving is all the go around here. Perrie Eaton moved to the Bige Estridge place near Wallaceon.—Clint Carrier moved to the J. W. Bratcher house where he will remain thru the year or longer.—C. F. Kelley and wife have moved to their new home on Christmas Ridge.—Corn is still selling at \$2.50 and \$3.00 per barrel.—Uncle John Linn is spending a few days at J. W. Bratcher's.—Minter Laihart and Will Abney are doing some clearing and grubbing for J. W. Bratcher.—W. M. Kelley and sister spent the day with Sam Kelly's family on Blue Lick.—Bill Abney and family spent Saturday night with Andy Huff and family in Berea.—Miss Minnie Hazlewood entered school at Berea last week.—Miss Nannie Powell spent Sunday with Miss Minnie and Myrtle Hazlewood.—W. M. Kelly from New Albany, Ind., spent a few days with his sister, Mrs. J. W. Bratcher.—Mr. and Mrs. Less McQueen spent Saturday night with Mrs. Clint Carrier.

Walnut Meadow

Walnut Meadow, Jan. 9.—Misses Jewell and Lillie Ogg left January 1 to finish their schools.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Campbell, January 7, a ten-pound boy.—Earl Kimbill, who was operated on for tonsillitis about two weeks ago, is improving fast.—Egbert Anderson, who has been sick all year with inflamed tonsils, is at last able to eat and drink.—Mrs. Derringer of Richmond has been visiting her grandson, Edd Kimbill, the past week.—David Short moved to G. B. Angel's farm on Walnut Meadow pike last week.—On the 30th of December Mr. Freeman finished his school at Todd school. This makes him thirty-five schools. He kept good attendance thruout the school.—We are having fine weather, with the exception of so much rain, and several of the farmers are acting wise and plowing for corn and oats while the weather permits.—Mrs. W. T. Anderson is going to the hospital Wednesday as a private nurse for Carol Robie.

Dreyfus

Dreyfus, Jan. 9.—Married on the 29th of December, Mrs. Mary Kindred and Roy Hensley, both of this place. We wish for them a long and prosperous life.—James Denney is still on the sick list.—Amar Campbell of Panola has rented of H. G. Bicknell for this year.—Amar Campbell and wife visited his mother and sister during the Christmas holidays.—Annie Linn has gone back to Richmond.—Harve Hornsby is able to go out again.—David Kindred and family were the Sunday guests of June Linn.

Clay Lick

Clay Lick, Jan. 9.—We are having some very cold, damp weather at present.—Harrison Johnson has moved to the place vacated by Ollie Lamb, and Ollie Lamb has moved to the Joe Gilbert Farm on Blue Lick.—Misses Nannie and Lula Kerby of Coyle were the guests of Misses Nettie and Katherine Golden Saturday night and Sunday.—The Truette boys are stripping tobacco for George Huff this week.—Mr. and Mrs. Mike Jennings and children of Wallaceon were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Fowler Sunday.—Billie VanWinkle was the guest of Ted Taylor, Sunday.—Charley Huff of West Union was visiting his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Granville Isaacs, Tuesday.—Rev. W. H. Lamb was called to the bedside of Rev. Jas. Ashcraft of the Ford, who has pneumonia and is not

expected to live.—Mrs. H. H. Burdette, who has been sick for some time, still remains very poorly.—Grandma Lamb and her granddaughter, Haley, were dinner guests of Miss Mary Willeford Saturday.—Miss Lucy Fowler was the guest of Mrs. E. D. Truette Friday.—Miss Eva Hornsby, who has been in Ohio for the past two months, has returned home to her mother, Mrs. J. H. VanWinkle.—Miss Mary Willeford was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Hulette, Monday.—Mr. and Mrs. Harve Huff and little daughter, Darline, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Huff, Sunday.—Misses Hazel and Rosie Ballinger were the guests of Miss Haley Lamb Friday.—Miss Virgie Pingleton was the guest of Miss May Hulette, Tuesday.—Grove Botkins of Silver Creek was the guest of his brother, Louis Botkins, Sunday.—Miss Evelyn Guinn of this place has entered school at Berea.—Eugene Hester is on the sick list.—Hurrah for The Citizen and its many readers.

Silver Creek

Silver Creek, Jan. 9.—John Jones has completed his house and moved into it.—Sam Kelley has moved on Dick Johnson's farm, and Delton Powell moved to the residence vacated by him.—Pauline Mathews, who has been sick, is improving.—Bob Witt of Richmond is visiting his sisters, Mrs. C. T. Todd and Mrs. Paulina Mathews.—Mrs. Ella Anderson has finished her school and is at home again.—Mrs. Grace Coyle (nee Miss Grace Johnson) spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Johnson.—Miss Una Gadd of Disputanta is visiting her aunt, Mrs. James Gabbard.—Several boys and girls have entered Berea College.—Good luck to The Citizen and its readers for a happy, prosperous New Year.

Panola

Panola, Jan. 10.—The New Year is ushered in with very fine weather.—Price Garrett, an overseas man, after suffering the extreme sacrifice, was interred last Saturday in Red Hill cemetery. He had been dead two years and six months. A large crowd met the remains and attended the funeral.—Mrs. Mary Carr Kindred and Roy Hensley were married on December 29th.—Sherman Powell was the week-end guest of Joe M. Powell.—Mrs. Nan Tucker is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Joan Powell.—Clay Wilson has exchanged his farm near Knob Lick schoolhouse for property in Irvine. We are sorry to give the family of Mr. Wilson up.—Same Collins and a posse from Lexington made a raid near the old Vogel stand on the 3rd and destroyed three moonshine stills and about 800 gallons of beer and arrested two suspects and put them in jail at Richmond.—The several contractors along the route of the Panola and Red Lick turnpike are pushing the work along very satisfactorily these beautiful days.

GARRARD COUNTY

Harmony

Harmony, Jan. 7.—Moving time is on here now. J. E. Anderson of Wallaceon has moved to the Ada Davis place. We welcome Bro. Anderson into our midst. Peter Elam has moved over in Lincoln county on Jesse Fox's place.—Carr Helton had a sale last week and has moved to Missouri.—John Elam has a very sick child with pneumonia fever.—Billy Brewer's wife is on the sick list.—The widow Nannie Smith is in a Lexington hospital and is said to be in rather a precarious condition.—A cyclone passed thru here a few nights ago and blew down a tobacco barn of George Sutton and did a lot of other damage.—Charlie VanHook took his tobacco to Danville last week and realized a little over 20 cents per pound for it.—G. B. Colson and wife of Bloomington, Ind., have been visiting friends and relatives at this place thru the holidays.—Granville Saylor is putting up a gasoline gristmill.—Success to The Citizen and its many readers thru the year 1922.

Lowell

Lowell, Jan. 9.—Frank Turner and John Crawford from Emanuel have been visiting W. M. Childers the past week.—Delbert Eagle of Broadus Branch started in school at Paint Lick graded school Monday.—Mr. Schumacher had the misfortune to lose his cow last week.—Finley Hall, who has been operated on recently, is improving nicely. He is visiting his father at this place.—Miss Mary Childers started in school Monday after several weeks absence.—Miss Emma Kinnard is visiting relatives near Whites Station at this writing.—Miss Blanch Bowling entertained a number of her friends Friday night.—Harrison Finley's little child is ill at this writing.

White Lick

White Lick, Jan. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. (Continued on Page Eight)

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School 'Lesson'

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR JANUARY 22

ELIJAH'S FLIGHT AND RETURN.

LESSON TEXT.—1 Kings 19:1-21.
GOLDEN TEXT.—I waited patiently for the Lord; and he inclined unto me, and heard my cry.—Ps. 40:1.
REFERENCE MATERIAL.—Ezek. 2:1-3; Acts 16:6-10; 18:1-11.
PRIMARY TOPIC.—God Sends an Angel to Help Elijah.
JUNIOR TOPIC.—God Strengthens Elijah.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC.—Jehovah's Champion Encouraged.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC.—Finding and Finishing Our Task.

This lesson story proves Elijah to have been a man of like passions as we are (Jas. 5:17).

1. Elijah's Flight (vv. 1-14). Upon Ahab's return from the excitement on Mount Carmel, he told his wife all that Elijah had done—that even all her prophets had been hewn to pieces by the sword. This so enraged her that she sent a message of death to Elijah, who seems to have been waiting at the gate (vv. 1, 2). This was clearly a bluff on Jezebel's part. Though Elijah had courageously stood before the king and the priests of Baal, he now covered before this woman and fled for his life. He seems to have failed at his strongest point.

1. Elijah under the juniper tree (vv. 3-7). The juniper tree was a shrub of the desert which afforded shelter and protection to travelers from the burning sun by day and the cold wind by night. (1) His request (v. 4). This was that he might die. This was, no doubt, a foolish thing for him to say, but let us be as considerate toward him as was God. The discouragement, and even despondency, of Elijah was due to the nervous strain of about four years of unusual service for God, which culminated on Mount Carmel. Such nervous reaction is to be expected. (2) God's tender treatment (vv. 5-7). (a) He gave him sleep (v. 5). "He giveth His beloved sleep" (Psa. 127:2). (b) He sent an angel to cook Elijah's meal (vv. 6, 7). The angel of the Lord is usually understood to be the second member of the Holy Trinity. If this be correct, then we see Jehovah-Jesus preparing food for His servant Elijah, as He afterward did for His discouraged disciples by Galilee (John 21:19). God again gave him sleep, and at the proper time again gave him food. Though Elijah wanted to die, God had something better for him, for in a later day He met him with the "chariot of the Lord" and took him to heaven untouched by death.

2. Elijah at Horeb (vv. 8-14). (1) God's interview with Elijah in the cave (vv. 9, 10). (a) God's question (v. 9). "What doest thou here, Elijah?" This was a stinging rebuke, though most kindly given. It implied that His appointed messenger was now far away from the field of duty. Elijah was not where God wanted him, but God sought him where he was. How blessed to know that "A God-forsaking saint is not a God-forsaken saint!" (b) Elijah's answer (v. 10). Elijah tried to vindicate himself by asserting his jealous loyalty to God—that in spite of all this the people had not only rejected his message and dishonored God, but had sought to destroy him. (2) God's interview with Elijah on the Mount (vv. 11-14). While standing before the Lord on the mount, God caused a mighty demonstration of wind, earthquake and fire to pass before him to show unto him the nature of the work which he had been doing for God, and to show him what was lacking in his work for the fullest attainment of success. Elijah had about him much of the whirlwind, earthquake and fire. His work had been terrifying and alarming, but it lacked in gentleness and love.

11. Elijah's Return (vv. 15-18). Though Elijah had erred, God brought him again into His service. How comforting to know that God does not reject His servants because of their failures in times of despondency! He deals with them after the motive of their hearts. Elijah was nourished and instructed by the Lord and then sent on a high mission. God is a fine psychologist. He took Elijah out of himself by giving him a new commission. The most healing ministry is that of work. Many bereaved ones have been lifted out of themselves by active ministry to others. Before God would come in His chariot to take Elijah home, He set him upon a threefold ministry:

1. To anoint Hazael king over Syria (v. 15).
2. To anoint Jehu king over Israel (v. 16).
3. To anoint Elisha as his own successor (vv. 19-21).

Time Rightly Employed.
Never talk with any man, or undertake any trifling employment, merely to pass the time away; for every day well spent may become a "day of salvation," and time rightly employed is an "acceptable time." And remember that the time thou trifled away was given thee to repent in, to pray for pardon of sins, to work out thy salvation, to do the work of grace, to lay up against the day of judgment a treasure of good works, that thy time may be crowned with eternity.—Jeremy Taylor.

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